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IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

The Capture of the British Steamer Pearl and the Rebel Steamer Virginia.

VALUABLE CARGO ON BOARD THE LATTER.

About Thirty Prize Vessels in the Harbor.

The Admiralty Court Very Much Behind.

EFFECT OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

On the night of the 23d there arrived in our harbor the two sister ships-of-war, the *Tioga* and the *Sonoma*, the former from a cruise among the Bahamas, bringing as a prize of war the British steamer *Pearl*, which is one of several whose names have been furnished as being engaged for the rebels to run our blockade. The *Pearl* is an iron boat, with sidewheels, 180 feet length of hull and 14 feet beam, draws but five feet water and will run sixteen miles per hour. She has but little cargo, and that about 3,000 blue jackets. Vessel and cargo owned by Mr. Geo. Wise, a straw man, and associate of her British Majesty's Consul, J. V. Crawford, consigned to Adderly & Co., Nassau. She refused to stop until several guns had been fired. The *Sonoma* comes from the Mexican coast, and has the rebel steamer *Virginia* as a prize, now on the way here, with a valuable cargo of wines, coffee, &c. This steamer was seized by the Mexican authorities for some violation of their laws, and was subsequently turned over to our possession, and will doubtless be a prize. There is no pretence other than that she is rebel property.

On Friday morning, the 24th, the steamer *Swan*, a condemned prize, purchased by parties here and at New-York, and refitted in good order, was ready, with steam on and all aboard, to start for New-Orleans, when suddenly the Captain was called on for the vessel's papers, for the inspection of Admiral Bailey, with the notice that the steamer should remain at the wharf. It appears that the managing owner of the *Swan* had employed as captain and pilot two men whose record is not clear proof of loyalty. The Captain is a man who, two weeks since, being pilot of the steamer *Mount Sanford*, run her ashore with an entire regiment of troops on board, (the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers,) who would have thrown him overboard at the time if they could have got at him. Upon his arrival he was at once employed to take the *Swan* to New-Orleans, and being about ready when the news of the wreck of the ship *Sparkling Sea* (with the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery) reached here, he was engaged from the owner, at $700 per day, to proceed to the relief of the ship, and went up to within five miles of her, when the Captain protested, in opposition to the opinions of other competent seamen, that it was unsafe to go alongside of the wreck, and finally returned, having accomplished nothing. Other small vessels went to the wreck, and saved twelve of the eighty horses that were alive at the wrecking of the ship, and Capt. Walsh, of the *Sparkling Sea*, says this steamer could have gone and saved the whole of them. For pilot of the *Swan* they had employed Capt. James Dukes, who arrived here a few days since Captain on a prize running the blockade with cotton. He has employed much of his time in recounting his adventures in eluding the blockading vessels several times already, and his intention to continue his enterprise in that direction at any and all fitting opportunities. Capt. Dukes' well-known fame as a daring and resolute man, united with his equally palpable rebel proclivities, which he is at no pains to disguise, operated somehow to cause the detention of the steamer, and the consequent removal of himself and the Captain from the vessel. She has since been permitted to depart with other officers, after being bonded in $20,000 to do no unlawful act.

The ship *Sparkling Sea* has become a total wreck, and the rigging, sails, anchor, chains, stores and twelve horses, have been brought down by the wrecking vessel. The Marshal is now selling the same at auction, at very high prices. The sails and rigging sell for about what they cost a few years since. The horses, after starving, sold for $100 to $140.

Vessels of the Banks' Expedition, returning, continue to stop here for coal, and keep up a continuous labor in their supply both day and night. The last ones here are the *St. Marys*, *Quincey*, *Marion*, *Northern Light* and *Albany*.

The fine screw-steamer *Continental* arrived on the 25th, from New-York, with the Fifty-third Maine Regiment, bound for New-Orleans; also, the small steamer [illegible], bound north. They are thereby in want of coal, and will proceed at once.

There are about thirty prize vessels in this harbor, awaiting the action of the Court, and many of this number have been here for three to four months, under expense and charge for keeping, with other sacrifices consequent upon delay. The public may want to know the reason for this, and I feel bound to inform them that the Admiralty Judge has been absent, enjoying himself; and, although it is now four weeks since his return, there is not yet one case of all these that is noticed for sale.

Since the arrival of the New-Year Proclamation, the outward signs of loyalty among some of the inhabitants of our island have been given to the breeze from the housetops in all directions. These demonstrations have in some instances called forth the denunciations and threats of rebel masters, but to very little purpose—the flags are all "there" at early morn, evincing the firm reliance these people have that the day of their deliverance has dawned.

An American bark, under English colors, was sunk in the Gulf, off Gun Key, Bahamas, and became a total loss. The Captain has arrived here with his crew, and reports the vessel as the bark *Joseph Fish*, of Portland, Me., with a full cargo of sugar and molasses, from Cardenas, Cuba, for Portland. The crew of a Bahama wrecking vessel, the sloop *Julia*, also arrived here two days since in a small boat, and report that they were blown off the coast while rendering assistance to a shipwrecked vessel, and losing their vessel finally made our coast at Cape Florida.

The prize steamer *Virginia* arrived on the 28th, and her case is now undergoing examination. The cargo is a valuable one, and was received on board at sea, from a schooner from Havana. The master of the *Virginia*, Capt. Johnson, says that this is the second time he has been captured, and that the *Virginia* belongs to Spanish owners, who have made four successful trips with her from the African coast with negroes, and landed them in Cuba.

War vessels now in the harbor are the frigate *St. Lawrence*; sloop-of-war *Bainbridge*; steamers *Penguin*, *Magnolia*, *Hendrick Hudson*; schooners *Eugenia* and *Ariel*; steamer *Octorara*.

Merchant Vessels—Ships *Wizard King*, *T. J. Southard*, *Lydia*, *Essex*; schooners *Lily*, *David Faust*, *D. E. Borden*, *Ann Eliza*; steamers *Shetucket* and *Cambria*, and *Union*, for New-Orleans.

Three prize steamers the *Adela*, the *Pearl* and *Virginia*, and about twenty-eight small sailing vessels.

The brig *A. Hopkins*, of Mystic Connecticut has just arrived this morning from Vera Cruz via New-Orleans having carried to Vera Cruz a cargo of army wagons for the French. Among the ships papers is the special license to proceed to New-Orleans signed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, all under the same voyage. Verily this is serving God and Mammon. F.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Reported to Have Been Off the Southwest Pass.

The steamship *Geo. Washington*, Capt. Gager, from New-Orleans, on the 27th, to H. B. Cromwell & Co., bringing the United States mails, full cargo and passengers, arrived yesterday. She made the passage from New-Orleans to Sandy Hook in the quick time of six days and fifteen hours.

She left at anchor at the Southwest Pass steam frigate *Mississippi*, which left New-Orleans on the 26th to look out for the *Alabama*, reported to have been off the Pass a few days previous, and to have taken a pilot from one of the pilot boats.

Bark *Commerce* and ship *Herald* were inside, bound up. On Feb. 2, 9 A. M., in lat. 37° 20', long. 74° 40', passed close to steamship *Ericsson*, steering S. W., having in tow a large raft with a red flag on it.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Present Condition of Affairs in the Department—Bad Effects of Conciliation upon the Rebels—Port Hudson Being Strengthened—Possibility of Another Cut-off.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

The defeat of our army under Gen. Sherman, the capture of the *Harriet Lane*, and the loss of Galveston, are events that do not add much to the good humor or hopefulness of our people. In addition to this, we hear of the constant effects perceptible, arising from a radical change in the administration of our local affairs. The consequence is that we have all the stagnation and depression of May last, without the hopefulness of an untried future. I am sorry to say that all business is at a stand-still; the merchants are doing nothing, and, what is worse, the apparent hopelessness of a speedy opening of the Mississippi seems destined to act as an incubus for a long and intolerable future. I have, in months past, time and again urged the importance of sending Gen. Butler a few thousand troops to enable him to take the offensive, at least so far as his immediate vicinity was concerned, but my arguments and his petitions failed, and I now have the satisfaction, or rather the mortification, to find Jeff. Davis almost using my own words in his language to the rebel Congress, when urging the importance of keeping the Mississippi closed. He admits that commercial intercourse along the great "aorta of our continent" would be a most direct attack on Richmond, and insinuates, if he does not state it openly, that the Mississippi open the rebellion would be at an end. Such has been all along the feeling of every sensible man in this city, and of everybody in fact who has paid any attention to the subject, except, seemingly, the controllers of affairs at Washington.

The embarrassments which are to be soon felt here by the want of commerce on the Mississippi must accumulate. The greatest amount of administrative ability has been demanded in New-Orleans to feed the *thirty thousand* poor which the Government inherited from rebel rule. Gen. Butler found this obligation the most difficult to fulfill, but he mastered the responsibility by issuing his celebrated Order 55, in which he levied some three hundred thousand dollars on the rich cotton brokers and others, who had been most instrumental in sustaining the rebellion, and inaugurating the reign of suffering among the industrious poor. With the money thus obtained, he managed, at an expenditure of nearly twenty-three thousand dollars per week, to keep the poverty-stricken poor from starving. It was under the stimulus of this desire that he opened the market, and organized the system of labor that kept the streets clean through the Summer, dug out the canals used for the drainage of the city, and increased the river front by adding vastly to the battures. *To feed these people was the primary object*, and to make it possible for the healthy and strong to earn an honest living, he instituted the labor—but, under any circumstances, he acknowledged the necessity of feeding their people; the beginning of the end of this obligation was to date from the opening of the Mississippi, and the obligation was to end with the resumption of trade with the great West. It is easy to perceive how long off are the ameliorations of trade; the hungry suffering cannot, however, long remain—in fact, daily increase in clamor and swell in magnitude of numbers.

Gen. Butler mastered the subject in the shortest way, viz., making the truly responsible—the men who advised the planters not to send cotton to New-Orleans, and thus ruined the city—making these men contribute a small per cent. of their gains to support the poor they created; and for this he has been howled at and abused, and it was the conversation and complaints of these men thus overtaken by retributive justice that gave Reverdy Johnson such a fearful idea of the oppressive character of Gen. Butler's rule in New-Orleans. Had he (Johnson) gone among the Union men, or the laboring Union men, he would have received very different impressions. Gen. Banks, no doubt acting under instructions, has attempted, as his subordinates seem to desire, to "soften the rule." The soothing system is to be tried, but look at the result. The blessings of this new state of things *only affects favorably the stiff-necked rebels*, while the real worthy people of the city are more or less sacrificed. If the wealthy Secessionists are to be cajoled into a love of the Union by courtesies from the National authorities, then it follows that the United States Treasury is to be taxed to feed the poor of New-Orleans, or they are to be left to starve. The United States Treasury is at present taxed enough, and that resource is cut off. The poor, if left without food—obtained either as a gift, or as the reward of well-directed industry—will soon become discontented and revolutionary. These very rich are to be soothed. Secessionists will at once take advantage of these poor, disaffected people, to tell them that their sufferings are owing to the National authorities; and starting with this poison, they (the desperate poor) will soon be as rebellious and difficult to control as they were when our troops, in May last, took possession of the city.

This new rule socially, I will admit, gives quite an air of relief to our Union officers in high positions. If they will consent to entirely emasculate themselves of all Union proclivities, and make their entire associations among people who, at best, only conceal their hate for the Union, they may yet arrive at such a state of popularity that they will be invited by professed rebels "out to tea," and the young ladies who are so lavish of their attentions upon the officers of the French, English and Spanish vessels in port, might condescend eventually to let even Yankees have a back seat in their parlors, it being understood, however, that said Yankees would allow said young ladies to abuse the Union, Union officers, and play on for the thousandth time in one evening, the stale old Scotch song, set to new words and christened the "Bonnie Blue Flag." And this is the way that these people are to be brought under the benign influence of the "Star and Stripes." Holding an umbrella over a duck in a May shower is well-directed philanthropy compared with this "boon." If we are never to be in earnest, if the people who have always been for the Union, have suffered for the Union, and would willingly in a fair fight die for the Union, are not to be honored by Union officers and the Union Government, above these smooth-tongued, treacherous, rebel-inspired individuals, then let us abandon the *Soldiers* at once, beg pardon of the myrmidons of Jeff. Davis for having been of all disagreeable, and end a contest which is either to put down a rebellion, or end as one of the most solemn and dreadful farces that ever stained the pages of history.

The enemy is quietly strengthening Port Hudson. The roads crossing in from the country leading to the bluffs have been, in some instances, fortified back for several miles, and there is nothing but a series of rifle-pits everywhere defending the approaches. There is nothing here on our side that can make any impression on this stronghold after another month is past. The relief of Vicksburgh has enabled the rebels to reinforce Port Hudson; and in accordance with Jeff. Davis' Proclamation, the whole strength of rebeldom will be directed to these points—the idea being mainly to disgust the West for being compelled to send its produce to the East, and thus be made entirely dependent on a Northern and Eastern market. There is a malicious and diabolical smartness about this that is quite worthy of the devil, who is the chief of rebels, and it may have its effect. One only consolation is left me: both Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are situated on bluffs and on bends in the river, opposite to which are low sandy points; the river is now most rapidly rising, and it is within the possibility of human agency and the Mississippi current to turn the river below these fortified points by making artificial cut-offs. By these means, most likely both places will be eventually *put back in the country*, and be so far out of the way that they can do no harm to navigation. The effect of thus *nearly* carrying strongholds would be good on commerce, inasmuch as shortening the distance of the route; for every cut-off brings St. Louis, in the way of navigation, nearer to New-Orleans.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Jan. 27.

The following decision, delivered on the 24th inst., in the Second District Court, presents a point of considerable interest to persons in any way connected with "Confederate" contracts. The case is of itself peculiar, as the defendant, we learn, presented a claim upon the United States for making the sails, after their seizure by the officers of the Customs.

Patrick McGuigan vs. John O. Chiginack.—No. 10,164—*Second District Court.*—This plaintiff claims judgment on a note for $1,800, given on the 18th of February last, and payable sixty days from date.

The defence is, that the consideration of said note was certain sails and canvas furnished to, and work done for, the Confederate Government for the equipment of certain gunboats to be employed against the National Government; that the Confederate Government has never paid respondent for said work and said furniture of the gunboats.

The evidence clearly shows that the respondent was a kind of contractor for this work, and that he used the services and goods of plaintiff in the supplies furnished.

The contract was not simply an immoral one, but one of a highly criminal character. It was one which can be scarcely sanctioned by a Court reverencing and subject to the laws and Constitution of the United States. And, inasmuch as treason is the highest crime known to the laws, the contract in question, akin as it is to treason, must meet the disapproval of the legal tribunals. So much for the contractor's part in this matter.

For the plaintiff, the furnisher of the canvas and work, it appears from the evidence that he was well aware of the purpose to which his property and labor were to be put. He was part and parcel of the entire transaction, having received, as it appears, a large portion of the price, amounting to some thousands of dollars, there remaining only this balance unpaid. It matters little whether he was a partner in the contract, or whether he supplied the means for carrying it forward. Their association in the advancement of a work striking at the basis of society, its avowed objects the destruction of the Government of the country, was not only criminal, but the very essence of criminality. Courts of the United States and of Louisiana are not open to litigations of this kind. (Whiteside vs. McGrath, 15 Ann., 401.)

The defendant claims that the Confederate Government has not paid him as contractor, and argues from this that plaintiff cannot recover.

Under ordinary circumstances the Court might consider a plea of such kind worthy of some regard, that is to say, had this defendant made either a legal contract, or one with any legal entity entitled to the name of a body corporate. But in this case these qualities are clearly wanting. This contractor can never enforce his contract for want of a legal party defendant. The John Doe vs. Richard Roe system has no existence in our law. Our jurisprudence admits only of real parties.

It is plain that neither party in this case has any standing in this Court.

Let there be judgment for defendant.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Affairs at Yorktown—A Guerrilla Fright at Williamsburgh.

YORKTOWN, Monday, Feb. 2.

Nothing has transpired here of importance. On Tuesday some excitement prevailed, from the intelligence that our pickets had been driven in at Williamsburgh, and that the enemy was approaching in force. But it proved only to be a raid of guerrillas. They turned, at the approach of our forces, and were soon off toward Richmond.

Lieut.-Col. West, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, left here for Harrisburgh, Penn., to-day, to bring on reinforcements for that regiment.

All is harmonious in this Department.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 2.

Nothing has transpired here, to-day.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE LETTER.

National Officers Held Prisoners by the Rebels—Affairs at Suffolk, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 1, 1863.

The flag-of-truce boat *Henry Burden*, bearing Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, Chief of Staff of Gen. Dix, arrived last night from City Point, on the James River. Col. Ludlow held renewed negotiations with Major Ould, rebel Commissioner, with regard to the exchange of officers and citizens still held by the rebel Government, in defiance of the cartel. Capt. J. E. Mulford left this morning for City Point in the steamer *New-York*, to bring down the remaining captured privates of the Murfreesboro fight, including perhaps citizen prisoners, whom the Confederates have agreed to liberate. The question of officers taken before the 12th January, still remains in abeyance, but will soon be arranged. Increasing opposition is being manifested in the rebel Congress to Davis' decree in the Proclamation of 12th January, delivering to Governors of States all officers captured after that period. By a large vote the question has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It was reported last night at Suffolk that Pryor and his troops have returned to precisely the same spot from which our troops dislodged them on Friday.

There is no truth in the telegraphic report from Washington, in the papers of yesterday, that Gen. Peck had been told in an interview with Pryor, that we had gained a victory at Savannah. Gen. Peck has not met Pryor, nor has he received any communication from him to that effect. N.

Election at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

At the charter election here, to-day, Frederick Lewis, Union, was chosen President of the village, by 137 majority. Three Union and three Democratic Trustees were also elected.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Ex-Governor Morgan Elected U. S. Senator.

Gen. Dix Receives a Complimentary Nomination from the Assembly.

MR. CORNING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

The statute day for the election of the successor of Preston King in the United States Senate brings with it its high duties and excess of interest. The two parties having in caucus nominated Messrs. Morgan and Corning respectively, the first proceeding on the part of each House is to make a nomination according to the terms of the statute. In the Assembly the evenly-balanced state of the two parties, and the understanding that Speaker Callicot will vote for neither of the gentlemen placed in nomination, but for Gen. John A. Dix—and the crowning fact that without his vote neither of the gentlemen nominated can obtain a majority of a full House—lends to the morning hour extraordinary interest—not to say suspense.

The hour of 12 M. being the time fixed when the House shall proceed to make a nomination, and the regular order of business having been gone through with nearly half an hour prior to that time, the House waits.

One minute before 12 Mr. T. C. Fields moves the call of the roll, and the Clerk proceeds to call. I will not say that the object was to have the hour of 12 go by without the special order being announced by the Speaker; be that as it may, while the roll was being read the Speaker arrested the proceeding and announced the special order promptly at 12 o'clock.

The order of proceeding is that as the roll is called each member shall rise in his place, and openly announce his candidate. The roll-call proceeds, and the names of Messrs. Morgan and Corning are given till the name of Mr. Hughes, of Kings, is reached, when that gentleman names Mr. Wood. The Speaker's name being called, he voted for John A. Dix. The result was—

For E. D. Morgan	64	For Fernando Wood	1
For Erastus Corning	62	For John A. Dix	1

No choice having been effected, Mr. Dean moves to adjourn, on the ground that the special order had been executed. The Speaker rules the motion out of order, and that the special order must either be postponed by a two-thirds vote, or the day consumed under it. This being the manifest rule of proceeding, Mr. Dean does not press his motion to a vote or appeal.

At this stage of proceeding a Committee on the part of the Senate appears at the bar of the House and announces that that body having made a nomination, were ready to meet the Assembly in joint ballot.

The calling of the roll proceeds a second time, when all the Union members vote for Mr. John A. Dix—the preference of the Speaker—this being the only way to effect the necessary nomination preliminary to the meeting of the House in joint ballot. The vote stood:

For John A. Dix	65
For Erastus Corning	63

John A. Dix was declared to have the nomination on the part of the Assembly, when Mr. Robinson offers a resolution for a Committee to inform the Senate of the fact.

At this point Mr. Dean moves to adjourn, and the Speaker declares the motion out of order. From this Mr. Dean appeals, and demands the Yeas and Nays. The decision of the Chair is sustained as the judgment of the House. Yeas, 66; Nays, 34.

The question now recurs on Mr. Robinson's resolution.

Mr. T. C. Fields moved to lay it on the table, but is voted down largely. The object of the Democrats being to consume time, Mr. Depew demands the previous question and the call is sustained. Mr. Dean places the very last pebble under the wheels of fate by demanding the ayes and nays, when Mr. Robinson's resolution is adopted—ayes 66, nays 37.

Mr. T. C. Fields now moves to postpone the special order till to-morrow morning, but there is no use—the House refused 68 to 36.

The Committee having waited on the Senate returned that they had performed that duty, when Mr. T. C. Fields wants to know what the Senate said, Mr. Robinson suggests that the Senate will soon appear and answer for itself.

And the next moment the Senate appears in the Assembly Chamber, the members rising as they enter, and Lieut.-Gov. Jones taking his place in the Speaker's desk. The formula in such case made and provided is gone through with, when it appearing that the Senate had named E. D. Morgan and the Assembly Erastus Corning, the Joint Convention proceeded to a joint ballot.

On the ballots being counted the result was declared to be—

For E. D. Morgan	86	For John A. Dix	1
For Erastus Corning	70	For Dan'l S. Dickinson	1

Whereupon Lieut.-Gov. Jones declares that Edwin D. Morgan, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is duly elected Senator of the United States from this State for six years from the 4th of March, to succeed Preston King, whose term of office will then expire.

The Senate then retires in the order they came, and the curtain falls on the scene, while the booming of cannon in the immediate neighborhood shakes the Capitol.

It partly rises again. It having been ascertained that the number of votes for Mr. Corning having been announced at 69, when the number was 70, Mr. Seymour and Mr. Weaver are appointed a Committee to wait on the Senate for the purpose of having the error corrected.

And then the curtain goes down finally, the lights are put out, and the audience withdraws—in other words the House adjourns.

The success of Gov. Morgan, as the result of the short and animated canvass for the United States Senatorship, entails no great disappointment, even on those most devoted to rival candidates. As between what, by popular terms, are designated conservatives and radicals, Gov. Morgan probably can with justice be classed nowhere else than with the former. His course while Governor of the State was in some respects quite at variance with that of the Executives of some of the other States, on questions of grave national import; and though not extreme either way, the opinions he entertains, and the course he will pursue, may without doubt, and with no injustice, be styled "conservative," as that word has come to be understood and applied.

The significance of such a choice at this time, and under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the election, will readily be detected by every intelligent reader. Taken as an indication of the tone of popular sentiment in the State, and especially in the Republican party, Gov. Morgan's election is, perhaps, not the least remarkable event of the times. Nor was there wanting noticeable features in the vote opposed to him, indicating, as it did, the inability of those designated as "radicals" to concentrate on any one candidate. That operation of strength appears to have been divided mainly between Preston King and Daniel S. Dickinson, though Mr. D. D. Fields, generally regarded as more peculiarly representing that sentiment, received the lowest number of votes of any real candidate. Nevertheless, I believe I may say that had the choice fallen on either of the other gentlemen voted for, the selection would have been as readily acquiesced in. The canvass, though not without spirit, was singularly free from asperity of feeling.

The Democratic minority were not happy. The supporters and followers of Fernando Wood were frustrated in their purpose of making him the caucus nominee. That piece of machinery was smashed by the Central Regency here. As I intimated at an early day would be the case, the Democratic members from the rural districts utterly refused to be chained to the car of Fernando. In this they were sustained by the Regency, seconded by John Van Buren and others from the City, Richmond, Cassidy & Co., though thankful—that is, thankful as they could be—for the 30,000 majority in the City last Fall, were not sufficiently grateful to confer on Mr. Wood the nomination in caucus, therefor. Mr. Wood could command but twenty votes from his own City and Brooklyn, but not a man outside. Nor did the Regency feel disposed to disguise matters or attempt to cover up their tracks; and therefore in the execution of their purpose, they took Mr. Corning, whose selection, above any other man, has an intentional significance.

In truth, this hit at Wood is the chief feature of the Senatorial caucus. It was done with peculiar relish, and leaves a sting that will long be felt.

The election of Senator being over, the way for legislation is clear and straight. Few questions claiming legislation will challenge so much interest as that of bounties to volunteers. It is understood that the Senate will perfect a general law applicable to all parts of the State, and with that view in the House, all petitions on that subject will go to the Judiciary Committee.

New-York City, always fruitful in matters for legislation, bids fair to be not less so at this session; and among them, sundry railroad projects will be particularly prominent.

Speaking of horse railways, that for which Mr. Fields, of Chenango, has given notice of a bill for one from Norwich to Binghamton, on the bum bank of the Chenango Canal, is not the least important of this description of enterprises. Of the practicability of such a road over the route indicated, there can be no doubt; the great value it would be to that region of the State is equally apparent, and its construction would be but the commencement of a system of horse railways between important points and through populous rural sections of the States.

The city is very full of strangers. Among the arrivals at the Delavan House during the last twenty-four hours, are the following: Maj.-Gen. Pope, family and Staff; Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Dean Richmond, Hon. Ward Hunt, Hon. J. P. Cummings, Col. Geo. Bliss, Jr., Hon. R. A. Loveland, Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes, Hon. N. Lapham, Hon. W. I. Skinner, Hon. W. W. Wright, Hon. F. A. Alberger, Hon. Austin Myers, Hon. James M. Cook, Hon. Isaiah Blood, Gen. Elkhoff, Hon. W. H. Ferry, Hon. C. L. Benedict, Hon. F. Wood, Hon. Theodore Miller, Hon E. McMullen and family, Hon. John Stryker, Hon. E. E. Norton, Judge Van Cott, Hon. John Jay, Hon. Waldo Hutchings, Gen. C. A. Arthur, Hon. Henry B. Stanton. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

On the first ballot in the Senate, this forenoon, Governor Morgan was nominated for United States Senator in place of Preston King.

The President appointed Messrs. Woodruff, Bailey and Robertson a Committee on behalf of the Senate, to provide a hospital and an asylum for wounded and disabled New-York volunteers.

Mr. Connolly, on behalf of the minority of the Select Committee, who were appointed to wait upon Gov. Seymour, relative to the disturbances in the Assembly, reported in favor of sustaining the position of the Governor upon that subject.

Mr. Truman offered a resolution declaring that as the Senate were about to enter upon a ballot for a United States Senator, the Senate assert their approval of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln as the best means of crushing out the rebellion, and that the Senate also declare the proclamation justified by events, demanded by military necessity, authorized by the Constitution, and that it will command the approval of the civilized world.

Mr. Murphy moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion lost by ayes 8, nays 21.

Mr. Folger moved that the resolution be made the special order for Thursday evening next.

Motion lost.

Mr. Robertson moved to make the resolution the special order for to-morrow.

Pending a vote on this motion, the Senate proceeded to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, the hour of 12 having arrived.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Morgan	23
Corning	7

Messrs. Bell and Field were appointed a committee to wait on the Assembly and inform them the Senate were ready to go into a joint session.

After the nomination of Mr. Morgan the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The first ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows:

Morgan	64	Fernando Wood	1
Corning	62	John A. Dix	1

No choice.

After the first ballot, Mr. Dean moved the House adjourn.

The Speaker ruled that no motion to adjourn was in order, the House having made a special order.

Mr. Dean asked if the Speaker held the House could never adjourn until the special order was finished. Were they to remain in session six weeks. The ruling was evidently wrong, but he should not now appeal from his (Callicot's) decision.

A second ballot was then taken.

All the Republicans changed their vote to John A. Dix, Speaker Callicot voting with them to nominate him.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

John A. Dix	65
Erastus Corning	63

Mr. Dix was then declared nominated.

Mr. Robinson moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on the Senate, and inform that body that the House had made a nomination.

Mr. Dean moved that the House adjourn.

Speaker Callicot ruled the motion not in order.

Mr. Dean appealed from the decision of the Speaker, and read from the Manual to show that a motion to adjourn was always in order except in certain cases, of which this was not one.

The decision of Speaker Callicot was sustained.

Mr. Seymour then presented a numerously signed petition in favor of an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Hudson River.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Talman—To construct a railroad in the town of West Farms and Morrisania.

By Mr. Dean—To confer the power to grant new trials to the Marine Court.

By Mr. O'Brien—To build a railroad from Jamaica to Rockaway.

By Mr. O'Brien—To incorporate Mozart Hall.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Brockway—To require a more strict verification of the accounts of Sheriffs and other officers.

By Mr. Johnson—Concerning the Brooklyn and Central Jamaica Railroad Company.

By Mr. McCabe—To incorporate the German-American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward, New-York.

Mr. Dean called up the resolution in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. Church moved to amend by favoring a bankrupt law for the loyal States. He did not desire that Congress or the Legislature should vote for rebeldom.

Mr. Van Buren—Does the gentleman (Church) recognize the Union as divided?

Mr. Seymour suggested that the difficulty could be settled by a "proclamation."

Mr. Frear believed that the amendment of Mr. Church recognized a division of the Union.

Mr. Church did not press his amendment.

Mr. Thomas C. Fields presented a concurrent resolution to present Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher with a sword, and each member of the Irish Brigade a silver medal, bearing the names of the various battles they have been engaged in.

Mr. Fields gave notice of a bill to prohibit State Banks from loaning money on gold while specie payments are suspended.

Twelve o'clock noon.—The Speaker announced that the hour for the special order, the election of a United States Senator, had arrived.

Messrs. Reddington and Doughty were then appointed a Committee on the part of the House to wait on the Senate and inform that body that the House had made a nomination and were prepared to meet the Senate in joint session.

Shortly afterward the members of the Senate, preceded by the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of that body, entered the Assembly.

Lieut. Gov. Jones, called the joint session to order.

The nominations were compared, the Senate having named Edwin D. Morgan for United States Senator and the Assembly John A. Dix.

The two Houses then proceeded to take a joint ballot.

The following Tellers were appointed: Senators Fairar and Garson, and Assemblymen Depew and Seymour.

The first ballot resulted in the election of Edwin D. Morgan as United States Senator.

The following is the vote:

Morgan	86	Dix	1
Corning	70	Dickinson	1

Lieut. Gov. Jones then declared that the Hon. Edwin D. Morgan was elected United States Senator for six years from 4th of March next.

The joint session dissolved, and the House adjourned.

The Adjourned Democratic Caucus.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held an adjourned caucus at the Court of Appeals room this morning.

Judge Dean's motion, to reconsider the vote declaring it inexpedient to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cornell, the caucus then proceeded to an informal ballot, which resulted as follows:

Erastus Corning	28	Fernando Wood	20
Scattering	18		

On motion of Mr. Cornell, seconded by Mr. Alexander Ward, who stated that Hon. Fernando Wood desired his name to be withdrawn as soon as the caucus should express a preference for some other Democrat, the nomination of Hon. Erastus Corning was made unanimous. Adjourned.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Further Arrivals of Paroled Prisoners—The One Hundred and Ninth Illinois—Gen. Buford in Command at Cairo—Cotton Coming—Arms and Munitions Sent Down the River, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

The steamer *Ad. Hine* yesterday brought up another consignment of "paroled prisoners," some one hundred and fifty of the Second West Tennessee Cavalry, who were "surprised and captured" by the rebels at Trenton, Tenn., on the 20th of December last. These have been waiting transportation at Columbus for some time. It is a sad spectacle to witness these repeated arrivals of so-called "paroled prisoners." They come to our landing, many of them with downcast looks, all without guns, and evidently feeling the humiliation of their situation. Some are uncharitable enough to think that this is a new-found method of escaping from the hardships and perils of the campaign. The *frequency* of these occurrences certainly suggests that there is something *unsound* in Denmark. The treasonable conduct of the ever infamous One Hundred and Ninth Illinois regiment, in deliberately planning a surrender to the enemy, with all their arms, and even going in search of the enemy for the purpose of inviting a pretended attack so that they might go over to the rebels, bag and baggage, has made the public reasonably suspicious of these captures by the enemy. Hereafter the Union regiment which permits itself to be "captured" will have to show a clear record, or suffer the reproach which attaches to cowardice or treason. This Hundred and Ninth Illinois regiment, so disgracefully and justly branded by order of Gen. Grant, is referred to as "*Arrant traitors* in the face of the enemy." Many were traitors, doubly dyed, *before* they entered the ranks, as the evidence proves. Many, nearly all of them, were known to be of that sneaking order known as "Knights of the Golden Circle," and no doubt took the Government arms, and joined the army with the deliberate purpose of going to the enemy at the first opportunity.

The conduct of Company K, of the same regiment, is in most honorable contrast to that of the major part of the regiment, and their record will be as noble as that of the others is infamous for all time. Their Lieutenant-Colonel, Wheeler, it will be remembered, deserted to the enemy some time before these exposures took place, by way of setting an example to his regiment.

The convalescent troops from below arrive here almost daily. It must take a large number to make good these constant drains upon the ranks.

Gen. N. B. Buford has been appointed to the command of this Department. He has been nominated for a Major-Generalship. Brig.-Gen. Tuttle, who now has command here, it is understood, cheerfully acquiesces in the arrangement, which will place him subordinate to the General, who will have a wider field for his operations.

There are many abuses here which require looking into. Among other things, the citizens of this submerged city in embryo, complain that the military authorities, or Provost-Marshal, monopolize all the revenues of the town, such as licenses for public houses, etc., leaving them nothing for improvements, repairs of streets, and other municipal wants. They have sent a committee to the Legislature asking for examination and redress of grievances. They will no doubt find many ready sympathizers among the copper-heads, but it is difficult to see how they can apply a remedy. Mr. Dubois has undertaken the case in the Legislature.

Gen. Buford has not as yet assumed command here, and his Staff is not organized.

The favorite steamer *John D. Perry* arrived from Memphis to-day in 36 hours. She brings a small consignment of cotton, some sick and discharged soldiers, and two or three poor white families, taken on board near Island No. 26. The latter have a large variety of bareheaded children, their flaxen hair flying in the wind, and the clothing—if the miserable tow cloth with which they are covered can be dignified as such—of both parents and children bespeaking the most squalid wretchedness and poverty. One of the fathers of this numerous family stated that he had been waiting for over two weeks for a boat to make a landing near his place, so that he could get away from the horrors and starvation of his position. They are moving into a free State, where labor is honorable, and whose poverty does not identify them with the enslaved negro.

Nothing can exceed the desolation which now reigns along the Mississippi below Cairo. Whatever moves on the river comes up; nothing of any consequence goes down except munitions of war. The Memphis boats now land only at Columbus, Hickman and Fort Pillow, while between here and St. Louis all is prosperous. The boats land at a great many places. The boats are generally of a very superior character.

The gunboat *Lexington* came down from the Cumberland River during the night, where she had been to convey steamers carrying stores to Gen. Rosecrans. She left again this forenoon.

The steamer *New National* has come down from St. Louis, deeply loaded with naval supplies for the fleet. A very timely arrival.

Some two hundred sailors and marines from New-York arrived here yesterday. The most of them will be transferred to the gunboat *Lafayette*, which is fast having her iron and other work completed, preparatory to a start down the river. Heavy guns and other ordnance stores, in considerable quantities, are going on board steamers for the fleet below. DE SOTO.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Important Debate in the Senate on the Course of the French in Mexico.

The Cases of the New-Orleans Representatives Reported Favorably Upon.

REJECTION OF THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Proposed Submarine Telegraph to New-Orleans.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the appointment of midshipmen, explaining that it was done in accordance with the construction of the act of Congress by the Attorney General.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the widow of the late Rev. ARTHUR B. FULLER, Chaplain of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, asking for a pension.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Inspectors in the Custom-house of New-York, relative to compensation; also, a memorial from the importers of saltpetre and sulphur, and the manufacturers of gunpowder, asking for a modification of the tariff on those articles; also, the petition of about one thousand discharged volunteers, asking for the one hundred dollars bounty promised them; and also, a petition in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. HICKS, of Maryland, (Union,) presented a petition from the merchants of New-York, for a bankrupt law.

Mr. HICKS also presented the credentials of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, elected United States Senator from Maryland for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain of Aug. 9, 1842.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which passed.

The bill, heretofore reported, to establish a national currency, secured by United States stocks, was postponed one week—Yeas, 58; Nays, not counted.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) called up the bill providing a Deputy Register of the Treasury Department. It was amended so as to provide for an Assistant instead of a Deputy Register, at a salary of $2,400; *and also to provide for a Solicitor of the War Department*, at a salary of $3,000. Passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for stopping the pay of unemployed military officers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the resolutions, offered by him, relative to the French operations in Mexico. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the present attempt by the Government of France to subject the Republic of Mexico to her authority by armed force, is a violation of the established and known rules of international law, and that it is moreover a violation of the faith of France, pledged by the treaty made at London on the 31st day of October, 1861, between the Allied Governments of Spain, France and England, communicated to this Government over the signatures of the representatives of the Allies, by letter of the 30th day of November, 1861, and particularly and repeatedly assured to this Government through its Minister resident at the Court of France.

Resolved further, That the attempt to subject the Republic of Mexico to French authority, is an act not merely unfriendly to the Republic, but to free institutions everywhere, and that it is regarded by this Republic as not only unfriendly, but hostile.

Resolved further, That it is the duty of this Republic to require of the Government of France that her armed forces be withdrawn from the territories of Mexico.

Resolved further, That it is the duty and proper office of this Republic now and at all times to lend such aid to the Republic of Mexico as may be required to prevent the forcible intervention of any of the States of Europe in the political affairs of that Republic.

Resolved further, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Government of Mexico the views now expressed by Congress, and to further assure that Government [illegible] *the two Republics as will tend to make those views effective.*

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) objected to the consideration of the resolutions at the present time, or to the opening of a discussion on the relations of this Government with Mexico and France, *in the present condition of public business.* He thought there was no time for a discussion which at best would be useless. He objected to the discussion in public, of the relations of this country with France and Mexico. Either these resolutions meant nothing or something. *If they meant anything*, they meant war—and no common war—but war with a great and adventuring nation; and by no consent of his would a discussion arise, which could only give aid to the rebellion.

Mr. McDOUGALL thought that it was time that this subject should be brought to the attention of the country. He thought France was already making war. Having been offered all she could ask for, she had been advancing into Mexico with the design of conquering the country. He thought that it was the design of France to take possession of the Mexican States; then to extend her conquests further, and going through Lower California to seize California; and still further, by aiding rebellion, and by collusion with the Southern Confederacy, to seize on Texas and the more Southern States, and gain control of the Mississippi river. European nations had always drawn great wealth from their possessions in the East and China. Now the richest nation of the earth was a great prize for the nations of the world; and this movement was only a continuation of the policy of France since the days of RICHELIEU. The latest news from France stated that this expedition was expressly antagonistic to the progress of the United States in conquering Mexico; and so France invaded a sister Republic upon our borders and on our weakest side. It was a high-handed outrage, and should meet the condemnation of every one. He referred to the intriguing mission of ALMONTE to Spain and France, with the proposition to establish a monarchy in Mexico; and claimed that this attempt of France was the result of the machinations of ALMONTE, MIRAMON and PADRE MIRANDA. At first, under pretence of procuring payment of the debts of Mexico, England and Spain were induced to join France. But when those Powers saw that France had other and ulterior designs, they withdrew with a protest against the French proceedings against this country. [illegible] was to be heard on this grave question. If he could prove that France was making an attack not only on Mexico, but on all this Government, he [illegible] him a hearing.

Mr. SUMNER said he hoped that the Senate would dare to do everything that was right. He thought [illegible] Senate was discussing the subject of war with a foreign nation.

The resolutions were taken up by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Arnold, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, [illegible], Harding, Harris, Henderson, Howe, [illegible], Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Rice, [illegible], Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Turpie, Wall, [illegible], Wilkinson—[illegible].

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harlan, Hicks, Howard, King, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, Wilson of Massachusetts [illegible].

Mr. McDOUGALL proceeded to address the Senate at length. He contended that the conduct of France was a violation of all international law, of treaties, and of all assurances made to this Government. It was an attempt to establish European monarchy in Mexico, and to overthrow the whole commercial system of this Government. He referred to a letter from our Minister at London, of November, 1861, in support of his views—that the treaty entered into at London bound the high contracting parties not to attempt to acquire any territory in Mexico. And yet France, after having been offered all she could ask, was advancing into Mexico with the design of conquering the country. He thought it was the design of France to take possession of the Mexican States, then to extend her conquest further, and going up through Lower California to seize California, and still further by aiding the rebellion and by collusion with the Southern Confederacy, to seize on Texas and the more southern States, and take command of the great prize of the nation, the Mississippi River. European nations have always drawn great wealth from their possessions in the East and China. Now the richest nation of the earth is the great prize of the nations of the world, and this movement is only the continuation of the policy of France since the days of RICHELIEU. The latest news from France states that this expedition is expressly to antagonize against the progress of the United States in conquering Mexico and so France invades a sister Republic upon our borders, and on our weakest position. It is a high-handed outrage, that should meet the condemnation of every one. He referred to the intriguing mission of ALMONTE to Spain and France, with the proposition to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and claimed that the attempts of France were the result of the machinations of ALMONTE, MIRAMON and PADRE MIRANDA. At first, under the pretence of procuring the payment of the debts of Mexico, England and Spain were induced to join; but when these Powers saw that France had other and ulterior designs, they withdrew with a protest against the French proceedings.

He commented at some length on the ultimatum offered by France [illegible], and declared that it was a disgrace to any civilized nation to make such an offer. He then quoted from letters of Earl COWLEY to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and of Mr. ADAMS, our Minister at London, to show that they all feared that the design of France was to establish a European monarchy in Mexico—if not even still further designs were entertained on the interests and empire of the United States. And he contended that from all this evidence the ulterior designs of France were manifest. France had no large mineral possessions like other nations, and no colonies fitted for settlement, so as to enrich the central State. Hence, her policy had been, for a long series of years, to aggrandize herself by the possession of empire without regard to right. Else, why her uncalled-for attacks on Siam, Cochin China, Africa and other countries? Else, why was ABD-EL-KADER dragged, as were the ancient British Kings to Rome, to be exhibited to the gaze of the *canaille* of Paris? In the early history of California, large numbers of the disorganized *Garde Mobile* were sent to California, and they came to attempt to seize the State of Sonora. Such had been the policy of France since the days of RICHELIEU. The Government and aristocracy of France and England were opposed to our success in crushing this rebellion, because the success of republican institutions was always dangerous to monarchies, and if there was any Government unfriendly to us in this contest, it was France. France needed a cotton country. She could find it in Mexico. Lower California was not very loyal. Many disloyal men had gone to Sonora. To-day very few arms and little ammunition was left in California, and France might seize and hold that State at any time within thirty days. He thought the Government was bound to pay some attention to this. There was no reason why we should be afraid of a conflict with France, or with Spain and England combined. They in California were apprehensive of the designs of France, and he thought that from the course and policy of France there was reason for this apprehension. The Monroe doctrine in regard to foreign interference had been admitted by all nations as sound and true. The Government was bound to sustain that doctrine, and should sustain it at all hazards. Suppose France would not withdraw her troops from Mexico. Ten thousand troops sent from this country to aid the Mexicans, would drive the French army into the sea. If necessary to go to war, this Government would do it in order to maintain a great fundamental doctrine and maintain our honor. If anything could now bind together this nation, it would be a just and holy war against a foreign foe. He believed that many of those now fighting against us, would turn and join hands with us in a common cause against a common enemy.

Mr. SUMNER was willing to bring everything to the touchstone of the suppression of the rebellion. He would vote for nothing now to add to the burdens of the Government and give aid to the rebellion. The adoption of these resolutions would invite war from a great and powerful nation and give so much aid to rebellion, by bringing it a powerful ally. He would not attempt to follow the Senator's argument. He would say nothing of France, whose friendship he would do all to preserve, and he could not follow the policy of the Senator, which would necessarily bring upon us the hostility of France. The Senators were, indeed, justly sensitive at seeing the return of European empire on this continent. But the most effectual means of preventing this was by the suppression of this rebellion. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a favorable report on *the credentials of Messrs. BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS and* MICHAEL HAHN, as Representatives from the First and Second Congressional Districts of Louisiana. Laid over for future consideration.

The House took up the Bankrupt bill. Several gentlemen expressed a desire to address the House on the subject, and others wished to offer amendments.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) who reported the bill, and who has charge of it, said its details could not enter into the vote, which must depend upon its principle. He, therefore, asked that it receive a square vote, and urged prompt action.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to table the bill. Agreed to—[illegible] against 61.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, who had changed his vote to the affirmative for the purpose of enabling him to move a reconsideration of the vote, made that motion accordingly.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, moved to lay Mr. CONKLING's motion on the table, which was decided in the affirmative, by seven majority. So the bill was rejected.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) the bill to expedite the collection of the revenue in New-York by the appointment of an Assistant Collector, was tabled.

The resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaratory of maritime rights, were postponed until the third Monday in February.

The House passed the bill to incorporate the Washington Theatre Company.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill authorizing the President to select from the Pay Department, or from additional Paymasters of volunteers, without regard to rank, but solely as to qualification, *a Paymaster-General, who shall have the pay, rank* and emoluments of a Brigadier-General.

Mr. McPHERSON said that the bill involved no additional expense, and was intended to place the Paymaster-General on a rank with the other heads of bureaus.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) was not prepared to vote for it, understanding that the object was to overslaugh Col. ANDREWS, one of the best, most efficient and incorruptible men in the country.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) took a similar view. Col. ANDREWS had served his country forty years, and was entitled to the place in order of promotion. His character could not be challenged.

Messrs. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) and McPHERSON severally explained that the regular army was a mere fragment compared to the volunteer forces. No blow was intended against Col. ANDREWS. But the President should have power to select the best man for the position. Congress had already recognized the principle.

The bill was rejected, 61 against 70.

Mr. OLIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with amendments, the Michigan and Illinois and New-York Canal bill, which provides for the transfer of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the United States; Commissioners to be appointed, with authority to enlarge the canal for the passage of gunboats and other boats, &c., the improvement to commence, &c., after the plan shall have been approved by the President and Secretary of War; the works to be given to the lowest bidder; the excess of [illegible] over and above the expense of management and repair to be paid into the National Treasury to reimburse Illinois for the expenses that State has incurred, and toward the payment of the principal and interest on the expenditures after the enlargement is paid for; the canal to be forever open and free to navigation for citizens of the United States, subject only to such tolls as may be necessary to keep the canal in repair and pay for its management; the Government of the United States to assign to Illinois on her transferring the canal $13,[illegible] in six per cent. bonds, the interest payable semi-annually, redeemable in twenty years, to be reimbursed by the tolls; provision also being made for the enlargement through the New-York Canal Commissioners of the Oswego and Erie Canals, to afford passage for armed vessels, &c., from the Hudson River to the Erie and Ontario Canals, the Government to appropriate three millions and a half of similar bonds.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) raised the question that, as the bill contained an appropriation of money, it must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Speaker sustained the point to be well taken, and was sustained by the House by a vote of [illegible] against 56.

Mr. OLIN then moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee.

Mr. HOLMAN contended that after the ruling, the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. OLIN's motion was agreed to by yeas, 81; nays, 55.

Mr. OLIN, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be constructed and laid down a submarine cable from Fort McHenry or Fortress Monroe to Galveston, touching at Fort Macon, Port Royal, Fernandina, Key West and Fort Pickens, with branches from the line named to New-Orleans, or so much of the military line as the military exigencies may require, the Secretary of War to enter into a contract with such responsible parties as may give security for the prompt and faithful execution of the work.

Mr. OLIN caused a letter to be read, from the Secretary of War, in which he says the distance is 2,200 nautical miles; that a responsible English firm are willing to undertake the contract and guarantee success, on the payment of two hundred pounds sterling; that all the Departments of the Government recognize its importance; that the work should be put under immediate contract, and that the work can be finished in four months.

Mr. OLIN, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, said that it was proposed to give the Secretary of War power to enter into a contract with any persons who can most expeditiously execute the work.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) preferred that some Americans should undertake the work. He understood that telegraph cables could be made in the United States as good as they could in England. The work should be open to competition.

Mr. OLIN said that if the line had been in operation a month ago, the Government would have saved four times its cost.

Mr. WARD moved to lay the subject on the table. Motion lost, by yeas 46, nays 69.

Pending the question on the passage of the bill, the House adjourned.

CAPTURE OF STONEWALL JACKSON'S CHAPLAIN.—Among the prisoners recently captured at Middleburg by Col. Sir PERCY WYNDHAM, was the chaplain of STONEWALL JACKSON's staff, a Methodist preacher of great talent and cleverness. He is a relative of the RANDOLPHS, and could, if he would, beyond doubt, give us [illegible] of the rebel intentions in future than any prisoner of war we have lately taken. He assured a friend [illegible], during his breakfast at the National this morning, that the watch-word of the rebel States was [illegible] die; that the recent object [illegible] that the recent speech of JEFF. DAVIS (known here as the "hyena speech,") was heartily indorsed by men, women and children. While he did not attempt to conceal the deficiency of clothing and equipments among the rebel forces, he consoled himself with the pious belief that Providence, who fed the children of Israel with manna, would furnish food and clothing. The negroes, he says, never were so submissive as now, owing to the strict police measures that had been adopted, and to the circulation of the accounts of returned "contrabands," who told fearful stories of the cruel manner in which the Yankees had treated them. EDMUND RANDOLPH, rebel Ex-Secretary of War, will probably be elected Governor of Virginia, in place of LETCHER, and, notwithstanding the deficiencies and privations, both in the camps and homes, there never has been a more defiant, unconquerable spirit among troops and people than now.

After having breakfasted, the Reverend gentleman was taken to the War Department, where he expected to be at once exchanged.—*Washington Republican*, *Jan. 30.*

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Correspondence Between M. Mercier and the French Foreign Office Relative to American Affairs—Object of the French Minister's Visit to England.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* receives from its Paris correspondent so much of the Annual Publication of the Diplomatic Correspondence, made by the French Foreign Office, as relates to American affairs. We obtain from this summary, aided by some translations in the London *Telegraph*, enough to furnish an idea of the general drift and direction of M. MERCIER's labors during the past year.

The report of M. THOUVENEL, preceding the correspondence, states generally the attitude maintained by the French Government toward the American. We extract:

"The year just ended has unfortunately produced no solution of the crisis through which the United States are passing. The struggle is carried on with alternations of successes and reverses which threaten to be eternal. At the same time the sufferings imposed on other countries by the blocking up of one of the most productive countries in the world are being multiplied and aggravated. As far as we are concerned, the distress felt by our cotton industry is well known.

"The Emperor's Government, therefore, watched with increasing solicitude the course of the events which had already attracted its serious attention during the past year. It was especially anxious to conciliate the maintenance of a friendly neutrality with the duty of protecting its own countrymen, which every day became more imperative.

"It has not neglected any one of the opportunities which authorized it to explain its opinions to the Federal Government on the dangers and difficulties of the situation; but while speaking with all sincerity, it was certain to give its observations the most friendly form, and it is happy to say that full justice has been done to its sentiments at Washington. After having, till quite recently, confined its communications with the Federal Government to a kind of confidential exchange of ideas, circumstances induced it to believe, that the moment was come to try a more decided step.

"It thought that after two years of so disastrous a struggle, the season when military operations are of necessity suspended could not be suffered to pass without some effort to turn it to the advantage of [illegible].

"The Emperor's Government was desirous not to act alone. It, therefore, proposed to the Russian and English Governments to join it, so that together they might [illegible] an armistice for six months between the Federal Government and the Confederates of the South. The answer of the two Courts is already known. While declaring that they shared the feelings which had led us to make the proposal, they declined coming to the understanding suggested.

"We certainly regretted this determination; but we were conscious of having obeyed the dictates of humanity and sound policy. We are convinced that our proposal, presented collectively, might have contributed to prevent useless bloodshed, and to hasten the moment of reconciliation, the conditions of which were, of course, to be left entirely to the free choice of the belligerents.

"There is evidently no sufficient ground for us to resume alone the initiative of a project which, as we thought from the first, ought to be undertaken with the concurrence of our allies; but we have taken care to let it be known at Washington that we were quite ready, if it should be desired, to facilitate, either alone or collectively, in any form, that might be indicated, the work of peace in which we had wished Great Britain and Russia to join us."

The correspondence extends over fourteen columns of the *Moniteur*. Its two topics are BUTLER and Mediation, or Mediation and BUTLER.

A dispatch of M. THOUVENEL, dated March 6, 1862, inquires of M. MERCIER whether, after the recent success obtained by the Federal arms in Kentucky and Tennessee, the moment has not arrived for the *Washington Cabinet* to examine "*if the exclusive* method of coercion is, after all, the best for remedying *the evil already done, and that which can be easily* foreseen *if the war be continued.*" All Europe will [illegible] with satisfaction see the Federal Government seeking itself the basis of some transaction destined to drive away (*conjurer*) all troubles, and avoid further complications, "which will too early arrive during the present crisis if its prolongation would render more heavy than they are already the sacrifices suffered *by commerce and industry in Europe.*"

M. MERCIER replies to M. THOUVENEL, March 31, 1862, that, according to his instructions, he had held an interview with Mr. SEWARD, and was awaiting the news of the fate of New-Orleans. The French Minister afterward reports a conversation which he had held with influential personages, and who, in answer to his remark that the war increased daily the bitterness between the North and the South, said: "We do not expect to reunite (*rattacher*) the South with us against its will, but we hope that after having relieved it from the influence of its present leaders, and having given it a severe lesson, it will return to the right path. We are resolved to carry on the test to the end, and if afterward the majority of the States persist in a separation, *we will let them have it.*" Mr. MERCIER believes that this is the ruling opinion in the North; that the mass of the public is beginning to get tired of the war, but that its conservative instinct still binds it strongly to the Union, and which it hopes to see preserved by a mélange of victories and concessions.

A dispatch, bearing date April 13, throws a little light upon the journey undertaken to Richmond by Baron MERCIER, and which created much excitement at the time. It appears that he undertook it at the suggestion of Mr. SEWARD himself, who then believed in the speedy reestablishment of the Union, and without having previously informed the French Government of his intention. Before his departure M. MERCIER came to an understanding with Lord LYONS, and repeated to Mr. SEWARD that the object of the journey was not connected with the recognition of the South, *but only an attempt to bring about an arrangement. The Secretary charged him to state at Richmond that the North was actuated by no sentiments of revenge,* [illegible] *be afforded to the inhabitants by the sight of such* [illegible] *as the South might consent to send.*

Of the many conversations which M. MERCIER mentions having had at Richmond with several important personages, that with Mr. BENJAMIN deserves to be noted. That gentleman said that the South had reckoned too much upon Europe and the power of the commercial interests [illegible], but that, notwithstanding, the whole population [illegible] desiring a separation. The South had suffered much, but was resolved to suffer still more to reach that [illegible]. Mr. BENJAMIN [illegible] the Federalists [illegible] resources much more considerable than ours, and that they may in the end gain possession of all our ports; but if they take our cities, they will only find therein women, children and old men. In the War of Independence, the English were at one time in possession of all the cities situate on the seaboard; but, for all that, they did not succeed in carrying the day. The situation is precisely the same. The North combats, as England did formerly, to preserve her supremacy, and we to conquer our independence.

But we give the actual words:

"I told Mr. BENJAMIN (writes M. MERCIER) that the object of my visit was simply to learn for myself the real state of affairs, and that I came to ask his aid in attaining it. He replied that he would assist me with the greatest pleasure, and that he would be charmed if I arrived at the truth, which, according to all he could gather, appeared to be little known in the North.

"I give you a summary, M. le Ministre, of what Mr. BENJAMIN said to me, and what I have learned from different conversations held while in Richmond: 'We have (I was told) relied too much on Europe and the power of commercial interests; but, however that may be, you will be convinced that we are determined to conquer our independence at all hazards. On this point the sentiments of our people are unanimous. They have already suffered much, but they will endure far more, if necessary, to accomplish their object. We do not disguise from ourselves that the Federals possess infinitely superior resources, and the command of the ocean; that they may, in the long run, make themselves masters of our ports. But in capturing our cities they will find only women, old men and children. The whole population capable of bearing arms, will withdraw into the interior, beyond the reach of gunboats, and, in presence of such a resistance, the North will be obliged to yield. We remember that, in the war of independence, the English successively held possession of nearly all the cities on the coast, but succumbed, notwithstanding. The same result will now occur. The present situation is exactly similar to what it was then. Like the English the North fights to retain its power and wealth, and we, like the Americans, fight for independence. Our people are to-day animated by unmistakable sentiments. Look at the women; they are foremost in urging their husbands, their sons, their brothers, to take up arms. By their habits, our people are better prepared for a military life than those of the North, and, on equal terms, our troops have always had the advantage. Our measures are taken to hold Richmond as long as possible, and if, at last, we should be forced to abandon Virginia, it would be naturally deeply lamentable, but we should not despair. Moreover, we can, unhesitatingly, defend ourselves, but the North cannot attack us without money. On the other hand, we will not hesitate an instant to burn our cotton and our tobacco rather than permit them to fall into the hands of the enemy.'

"I have met here every important public personage, and all have held the same language, and expressed to me the same sentiments. Among these persons many are known for the moderation of their character, and for their opposition to secession at the outset of the quarrel. The question now arises whether the determinations so unanimously expressed to me are strong enough to resist every trial? I cannot attempt to decide, but I see many reasons for not doubting their perfect sincerity at this moment. How, otherwise, could be explained the entire submission with which the people accept all the misfortunes to which circumstances condemn them?"

In the following dispatch, dated July 28, 1862, M. THOUVENEL shows himself still more excited (*ému*) by the duration of the war, the afflictions of which and for Europe just been aggravated by the adoption of the new tariff, which was almost equivalent to closing the United States market. France has persisted in maintaining the strictest neutrality, "but it is impossible to dissimulate that no Government can remain indefinitely deaf to the complaints arising around it, when these complaints are the echo of the general sentiment of the country." "Now, it is easy to perceive," says the Minister, "that the necessity of a solution of the American conflict appears each day more pressing, while at the same time the clearest minds of Europe lend more and more to doubt the possibility of a reestablishment of the Union in its former condition. * * * It would be an error to suppose that an unfavorable spirit (*un sentiment peu bienveillant*) toward the Federal Government at all induces this opinion. No one desires separation, but *convinced that it is inevitable*, it is desirable that it should be made under conditions the most favorable to the ulterior relations of the two States to which it will give birth."

This dispatch, in which M. THOUVENEL gave his clearest impressions on the issue of the war, was met by another dispatch from M. MERCIER, dated the 18th of the same month, in which the writer "does not think it a piece of temerity to suppose that the hour of peace may not be very far off," comparing the arrangements then existing with those of the present year, and he asks whether "this is not the moment when European mediation would be a great good, and supported by public opinion?"

The Imperial Government, however, did believe that the auspicious moment had arrived, and on the 18th of September, 1862, M. THOUVENEL asked M. MERCIER to gather together all the information he could on this matter. Later, in a dispatch dated Nov. 6, and signed not by THOUVENEL, but by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, this latter gave to M. MERCIER a confidential copy of the communication which he had just addressed to London and St. Petersburgh, adding that he "had no doubts as to the benefit to the United States of a moderately long armistice," (*une trève de quelque durée*,) and "that he had at least the consolation in our amiable efforts of the two great Powers which we believe to be toward the United States animated by feelings as friendly as our own."

Nevertheless, M. MERCIER wrote on the 18th of November, that the then recent elections indicated a change of opinion, a diversity of aspirations, but "seemed to be definitive, and above all in their practical consequences, altogether in opposition to the war to the end." M. MERCIER then believes it "opportune for the French Government to prepare to take some conciliatory steps, which might aid in the reestablishment of peace."

Eight days later—the 18th of November—he said on the same subject, that the essential point to be attained by a mediation, was to prevent the renewal of hostilities in the Spring, because *if a new campaign should be then begun, it would be very difficult to arrest it*, and the culture of cotton, beginning in March, would be abandoned, so that it would be difficult to say when it would be ever resumed.

But on exactly the same day, Nov. 18, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS announced to M. MERCIER the refusal of England and Russia to unite in the effort made by the French Government, unknown to its Minister at Washington, though in conformity with his known views. M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS announces that owing to the refusal of the other Powers to act in the matter, France will also abstain, but that "we will remain in the firm belief that the offer of our united good offices would have created a perfectly acceptable way of hastening the denouement of the present crisis, and we do not abandon the hope of yet seeing others enter into our views."

The last piece of this diplomacy is a dispatch addressed from Compiègne, Nov. 30, 1862, by M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS to Mr. DAYTON, who had forwarded him information respecting the two belligerent parties, at the same time expressing the hope that this information would modify his opinion regarding the equilibrium of the respective forces of the North and the South. M. DE L'HUYS recognizes the fact that the information is calculated to give a good idea of all the resources of the Federal Government "but it is not the less true," says he, "that, notwithstanding the inequality of numbers and financial means, the conditions of the soil and climate seem to oppose invincible arguments to the progress of the war." "I am pleased," he adds, "to render homage with you to the courage evinced by the Americans on both sides; but even this courage, while exciting the admiration of the world, is in this case only instrumental *in rendering the more uncertain the results of* battles, and in postponing the end of this disastrous and bloody war." The Minister says that "the reception by England and Russia of the proposal of mediation, prevents us from following out the matter, but that our amicable disposition toward the Americans remain unchanged."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

The Inspection of the Fortifications and Defences of New-York Harbor by Gen. Wool.

Yesterday Gen. WOOL, accompanied by his Staff, Brig.-Gens. ULLMAN and SPEARS, and Col. [illegible], Chief-Engineer of the Works, proceeded down the harbor for the purpose of making an examination of its fortifications and defences. The party left Whitehall-slip at 10 A. M., in the revenue cutter *G. E. Washington*, which had been especially set apart for the occasion by Surveyor ANDREWS. Civilians were expressly prohibited from joining the expedition, in consequence of the extreme necessity of withholding from the public, at this particular time, any information concerning the strength and progress of the military works. There would be no objection, of course, to the people of the North becoming acquainted with the defences in question, provided the same information was not liable to reach the ears of the enemy.

The first landing was made at Fort Hamilton, the party having reached that point at 11 A. M. Gen. BROWN, the commander of the post, being absent, the stay was necessarily brief, and, in a few minutes the cutter was on her way to Sandy Hook. After a satisfactory examination of the fortifications along the Narrows, Gen. WOOL, attended only by Col. [illegible], visited the headquarters of the latter, and was shown the plans of the defences.

The party next proceeded to Fort Richmond, but did not attempt a landing on account of the boisterous weather. At 5 P. M. the cutter arrived at Whitehall-slip, and Gen. WOOL immediately proceeded to his headquarters.

Upon the trip down from Fort Hamilton, a collation was partaken of. Gen. WOOL expressed his gratification at the manner in which the works were being constructed, and felt confident that it would not be long before the harbor would be rendered impregnable. The inclement weather which prevailed in the morning made the first portion of the trip somewhat unpleasant, but did not interfere in the least with the practical accomplishment of the object of the expedition.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

The New-York Young Men's Christian Association was organized some years since, having for its express object the cultivation of Christian sympathy, and watchful care over the young seeking the City to engage in business pursuits. It adopts a broad, catholic base, and admits all evangelical Christians to membership. It forms a centre of wholesome influence, and through its fostering care many an one ready to perish has been snatched from the vortex of ruin.

Young men visiting the city as strangers, need helping hands, and require kind words of counsel and advice. To such the association ever proves a blessing. Respectable boarding houses are recommended, and healthful associations provided. The young need society, and if they do not find that which is good and pure, they will be led to seek those places where the tempter with a smiling face cordially welcomes them. Therefore it is that this association is necessary to correct abuses, elevate the mind, and lead the young out of temptation and into paths of usefulness.

The rooms of the Association are always open, and are located in the Bible House, Third-avenue and Ninth-street. A large and well-ventilated reading-room and a choice library are among its many attractions. Meetings for Christian and social intercourse are held on the fourth Monday evening of each month. An essay is read once a month, and all who desire are at liberty to express their opinions upon the positions taken by the writer. Prayer-meetings are also held at noon, and every Thursday evening.

On Sunday evening an appropriate service is held in some one of the churches. Such as desire to hold religious conversation, in person or by letter, receive the attention of the members. Those that are sick and require attendance are requested to notify the officers, and they are duly visited.

The members have been very active in supplying the wants of our sick soldiers. Services have been held with regiments and companies quartered in and about the City, and through their instrumentality thousands of pages of religious reading have been circulated. They have also supplied watchers, for the Fifty-first-street and Bellevue Hospitals. The labors of the watchers, although arduous, have been appreciated, and the officers of the institution where their services have been accepted, join in testifying to the benefits conferred by them. Many a sick soldier has, with tears in his eyes, thanked the watcher, and besought heaven to bless him.

During the months of February, March and April, a free course of lectures is to be delivered at the rooms of the Association by Rev. Messrs. TYNG, NEWMAN, BURR, DURYEA and others. Geo. W. CURTIS, Esq., will deliver the first lecture on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, subject—"Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, or the Gentleman." The mention of these names should secure a good attendance.

As the sight of a fragrant oasis in the desert presents to the weary traveler comfort, consolation and hope, so does this Association present to the young in our midst a pure fountain, where the living waters of truth and morality ceaselessly flow and water every heart. To parents far away, it is a comfort to know that the loved ones are cared for by the disciples of Christ.

Anniversary of the Woman's Hospital Association.

The anniversary of the Woman's Hospital Association was held at the institution, No. 83 Madison-avenue, Saturday morning, Jan. 31, 1863, New-York. Rev. Dr. VERMILYE read a selection, 15th Chapter of Matthew from 21st verse, and made a prayer. Dr. MEDCALFE, President of the Medical Board, spoke of the present condition of the hospital, and of the benefits that had been bestowed on humanity by the establishment of this institution. The operations necessary for curing and relieving those applying at this place are such as the surgeon, or physician, in general practice, cannot successfully perform. To attain the requisite dexterity or knowledge, it is important that great numbers of cases should be seen, and carefully studied; and this is only possible in an establishment like the Woman's Hospital. So high is the reputation acquired by Dr. SIMS, the former surgeon in charge, that in France, where operations are acknowledged as second to none in the world, the opinion and assistance of Dr. SIMS are eagerly sought by the most eminent men of the profession, in cases presenting unusual difficulties or danger. Since the formation of our hospital many have been restored to health that were considered incurable. The last year over 400 out-door patients received medical and surgical aid gratuitously, besides the free list in the institution. Fifty are attended to each week, from whose homes they could not be spared to remain in the hospital. Each county in the State are entitled to a free patient, and that all may exert individual effort for the better support of the present hospital, and enable the building to be erected for enlarged benevolence and better accommodation. Dr. THOMAS ADDIS EMMET has the charge of the hospital. Many will gratefully remember his kindness and skill in restoring them to health. He has been associated with the institution almost from its commencement.

MEDICAL BOARD.

Consulting Physicians—John S. Metcalfe, M. D., President; Ed. Delafield, M. D.; Horace Green, M. D., LL. D.

Consulting Surgeons—Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D.; Alex. H. Stevens, M. D., LL. D.

Surgeons—J. Marion Sims, M. D.; Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D.

House Physician—G. Storrs Winston.

Officers—Mrs. David Codwise, First Directress; Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, Second Directress; Mrs. E. B. Minturn, Third Directress; Mrs. Jacob Leroy, Treasurer; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Walden Pell.

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The Navy-Yard.

The election of Mr. FARRON to the Comptrollership of the City of Brooklyn left vacant the office of Master Machinist at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Several local engineers were examined to fill his place, but no one answered all the requirements. Mr. COGSWELL, a gentleman who had filled a similar situation at Key West, was sent here, and has entered on his duties. Mr. FARRON was a Democrat, Mr. COGSWELL is a Republican. There are about 400 Democrats and 40 Republicans in his department. He is said to have no idea of equalizing the parties. The following document will explain the rest of the business:

SIR: This letter is sent to you who are workmen in the Navy-yard. *If you believe in loyalty to your* country [illegible], mechanics and laborers, leave the Yard on the very day the abolition boss commences his crusade against operatives for party purposes. The Government for which we work well and hard has vouchsafed the whole nation to find an abolition master machinist. Better mechanics by far than he is were examined, but their political principles did not suit Mr. LINCOLN. And all New-York State could not find a man fit for the dirty work of making merit secondary to party. Massachusetts bred the man, and Cogswell is his name. He tried to discharge 100 men last week, but the Acting Commandant would not sanction such a step in Admiral PAULDING's absence. When that officer returns, the abolition tyrant, who has no thought for the families who he may visit with desolation in mid-Winter, will make his attempt. We have no hope from Admiral PAULDING, because if he interposed for us, Secretary WELLES would come to the rescue. Now, we want you to lay down your tools the day the first large discharge is made, if you should escape the edict of this COGSWELL, who intends to begin by discharging a batch of Democrats at a time, until all are gone. If all hands refuse to work, at once inquiries will be made, the Press will look behind the scenes, and the villanies contemplated may be exposed. In union there is strength. Remember all the Democrats which may have cause to bless you if you obey.

YOUR FELLOW WORKMAN.

This document is in type and has been sent to a few mechanics and laborers, with the remark that it will be sent to all. Our reporter called on Mr. COGSWELL in relation to it. He said he meant to discharge some persons, for whom he had no work, as there were as many names on the roll now as when 15 ships were undergoing repairs. While denying that he meant to discharge any one for mere party motives, he had no hesitation in saying that the Republicans ought to have a chance now as the Democrats have "ruled the roost" for a long time. There is an impression abroad that trouble will grow out of the affair, and it is said that the whole matter will be laid before the Members of Congress for Kings County.

The Democratic League.

There is an association in this City composed of prominent members of the Democratic Party, who are making a bold stand against the demoralizing influence of the peace advocates, and who are doing all in their power to infuse the right spirit among many lukewarm people here at the North. They maintain that this rebellion had its origin exclusively in a long contemplated project of perpetuating Slavery by abrogating a Government of majorities at the South, thus prostrating the democratic principle in Southern politics. Among the Executive Committee are THOS. EWBANK, HENRY O'REILY, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND and LORENZO SHERWOOD, for many years a resident of Texas, whose speech, delivered at Champlain, in this State, last October, was a thorough exposition of the motives which inaugurated our present troubles; and coming from one so long associated with Southern people and politics, gives assurances of the existence of a class there who are favorably disposed toward the maintenance of the Union.

Meeting of the Tammany Society.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED DEPLORING THE LOSS OF EX-MAYOR MICKLE.

On Monday evening the Tammany Society held its regular monthly meeting at Tammany Hall. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting the subjoined resolutions, relative to the death, and eulogistic of Ex-Mayor MICKLE, a former Sachem, were proposed and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Dispenser of all events to remove from the scenes of his earthly usefulness our Brother and former Sachem, ANDREW H. MICKLE, who had endeared himself to the members of this Society by his worth of character, kindness of heart, and firmness of purpose; his conduct, whether in the pursuit of business, in the private walks of life, or in the distinguished and responsible public station of Chief Magistrate of our City, was marked not alone by the strictest integrity, but equally animated by the most devoted and enlightened zeal in everything conducive to the public welfare.

Resolved, That the Tammany Society or Columbian Order deplores with most sincere and heartfelt sorrow the loss of a brother bound to us by the strictest ties of friendship, whose voice at our councils was always listened to with respect, who was friends by his kind and genial nature and retained them by his worth; whose conduct, ever candid and open, was but the reflection of honorable motives and singleness of purpose, whose firmness was tempered with gentleness and good will to all, and whose career of Mayor of our City has marked him as a compeer of the worthiest who have adorned that position; and that while thus expressing our sentiments of sorrow at our loss, we deeply condole with the family of the deceased for the irreparable deprivation which they have sustained.

Resolved, That the banners of this Society be draped in mourning for the space of six months.

Resolved, That the members of this Society will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, duly authenticated by the proper officers of this Society, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The Society then adjourned.

Prize Fight in Prospect.

MATCH FOR $2,000 BETWEEN JOE COBURN AND A PUGNACIOUS GIANT FROM THE WEST.

One would think all the superfluous pugnacity in the country might find vent in fighting the battles on which the existence of the country is staked; but there seems to be enough private enterprise left to keep the American branch of that famous British institution, the Prize Ring, from falling into decay. It seems there has lately been quite a pugilistic revival in England—greatly to the advantage, no doubt, of the British Constitution, whereof the Manly Art is popularly supposed to be one of the staunchest bulwarks. Some touches of the enthusiasm created by this revival have found their way across the Atlantic, and a sympathetic excitement in bruising circles here is the natural consequence. Various fistic heroes of comparatively small renown have for some time been coquetting with each other, and a few of them will probably come to terms; but the main topic of interest in the sporting world was, until a week or two ago, the possibility of another contest wherein the invincible JOHN HEENAN should take part. HEENAN, however, declines active operations for the present, and, instead, seeks to back a stalwart gladiator, whose name has not yet been revealed, against the English Champion, JEM MACE.

This unknown aspirant is the subject of unlimited conjecture. The latest report about him was by a usually well-posted sporting paper of this City, to the effect that his name is McCOOL; that he has been the mate of a Mississippi steamboat, and that his qualifications for his new profession are immense size and strength, unbounded pluck and endurance, and considerable experience in the enjoyment of promiscuous rough-and-tumbles. The sporting paper in question hinted that McCOOL was in England, or on his way there; but this was a mistake; for he is in New-York, and his friends have just made arrangements for giving him a trial somewhere nearer home, and with a less formidable customer, before risking his yet ungathered laurels against the premier boxer of perfidious Albion. The customer thus selected is JOE COBURN, who, though less formidable than MACE, is by no means an opponent to be undervalued. COBURN once fought with NED PRICE for nearly four hours, and has the reputation of being one of the half-dozen best sparrers of the day. He is a finely-made young fellow, five feet eleven inches in height, and weighing, when in condition, about one hundred and fifty-four pounds. COBURN is considered by knowing members of the Fancy so good a man that if McCOOL beats him, the latter will have no difficulty in getting matched against MACE or even HEENAN. McCOOL is a brawny youth, standing six feet two inches in his socks, and of proportionate muscular development. He has never made a public exhibition of himself, but his admirers say he has all the natural qualifications needful to render him a bright and shining ornament of the P. R.

The articles for the match, which were signed yesterday, bind the men to meet within the roped arena at a specified day in early summer, there to pound each other for $1,000 a side, and so much honor the victory will bring the winner. The contest is announced to come off in Canada. So far as the actual encounter is concerned the laws of the State will *not be violated; yet it is a transgression of the law* to leave the State to engage in a prize fight at all, and parties in an affair of this kind are punishable either when trying to leave with illegal intent, or on their return after accomplishing their object. Prize fights are in every way brutal and demoralizing. They do no good whatever, but foster the worst spirit of rowdyism. Still there is a large class of people who take an interest in them. Let these people gratify their perverted tastes if they can, but they should be held to a strict account for the least infringement of any statute which makes that gratification criminal.

The Sale of Tickets Stopped at the Brooklyn Ferries.

The Union Ferry Company, owning and controlling the ferries between this City and Brooklyn, have stopped the sale of tickets to regular passengers, so that now every person crossing has to pay two cents. When tickets were sold, they could be had at the rate of one cent and a half per ticket, if bought in twenty-five cent packages, which was a saving of half a cent on the cost of a passage—an object to a very large number of girls and boys who are employed in this City, but reside in Brooklyn. There are a number of rumors as to the cause of the change. One is that the tickets in use had been known to have been the medium for the transmission of contagious diseases. Another is that, fearing a rise in the price of tickets, the regular passengers had been buying them up, until the Company saw heavy liabilities, and stopped the sale on that account. Whatever the cause may be, the fact remains that, for the present, those who have not secured tickets will have to pay two cents every time they cross.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the article on Bellevue Hospital, in your paper of Sunday, we are told that the stone on which GEORGE WASHINGTON stood when he took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address, "is to bear the following inscription:"

"Standing on this stone
The oath of office was administered
to
GEORGE WASHINGTON
by
CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON,
When inaugurated
First President of the United States,
April 30, 1789."
&c., &c.

Thus arranged, the epigraph would tell us that the "oath" stood on the stone while the "Chancellor" was inaugurated President of the United States.

As, happily, the inscription is yet an affair of the future, I would beg to suggest that the violation it would commit of the simplest rules of perspicuity, may not be permitted to disparage the good judgment of the Commissioners, and stand as an example of American solecism for the eyes of scoffing Englishmen. It may be made thus to read:

On this stone stood George Washington, when, as *first President of the United States*, the oath of office was administered to him by Chancellor Livingston, [illegible].

But perhaps the designed inscription had better be entirely rewritten.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court, yesterday, John Jodes, a native of Ohio, 20 years of age, tailor by trade, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Frederick Job and Thomas McCabe pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary six months each.

Maria Blake and Margaret Ryan, jointly indicted for petit larceny, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary four months each.

James Hyde, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Abraham Davis pleaded guilty to assault and battery upon Mary Eliza Bassett, and was remanded for sentence.

Alexander S. Hamilton pleaded guilty to an assault upon his wife Johanna, and was remanded for sentence.

James Kelly was tried for larceny from the person, and acquitted.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREW OF THE REBEL STEAMER HUNTRESS.—The crew of the rebel steamer *Huntress*, which ran the blockade from Charleston, a few days ago, with a cargo of cotton, and was burnt a few miles out of the harbor, and her crew picked up by the *Quaker City*, arrived here yesterday. They are all foreigners except one. E. J. BLAKE, the 2d mate, (Scotch;) ROBERT SPATCHLER, (colored;) WM. H. BREWER, Paymaster, (Virginia;) and WM. JOHNSTON, pilot, (Dane,) were detained by the United States Marshal by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the rest were discharged.

MR. DE CORDOVA AT YONKERS.—Mr. DE CORDOVA, the great American humorist, will deliver his celebrated humorous lecture on "Courtship and Marriage," at the Getty Lyceum, Yonkers, this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—Yesterday, in the Assembly, THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, of Bergen, introduced resolutions, protesting against the appropriation by Congress of $10,000,000 to emancipate slaves in Missouri, and declaring that the people of New-Jersey will never submit to taxation for such purpose. The resolutions were referred to the inevitable Committee on National Relations, who will have a pretty mess to report upon by and bye. A bill will be presented to the Legislature for the incorporation of a company at Newark to be called the Rankin Mills, for the manufacture of cotton, wool, silk, and other fibrous materials, with a capital of $200,000. Premis-

[illegible] relations with France be left for the [illegible] enterprise.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.—Yesterday Mr. MARCUS L. WARD received $12,000 from the First, and $14,000 from the Second New-Jersey Regiment, for distribution to the families of the soldiers. These amounts make the sum received during the past week from the New-Jersey Regiments reach $100,000, all of which has been promptly paid over. Two thousand dollars has also been sent forward from Beam's Battery.

A JOKE.—Some weeks ago, "ANNE DUSENBERRY," a well known correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, published in that paper a burlesque life of Stonewall Jackson. This burlesque, it is stated, was republished in pamphlet form in New-Orleans, being eagerly purchased by the "secesh," who deemed it a veritable life of Jackson. It was finally suppressed by Gen. BANKS.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD EXTENSION.—At a meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on Monday, it was resolved to proceed at once with the extension of the line to the Delaware River. This step will be a most important one in the history of New-Jersey railroad improvements.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—Yesterday 103 patients, who are permanently disabled from duty, were discharged from the service of the United States.

ESSEX COUNTY COURT.—The criminal calendar has been finished, and the prisoners will be sentenced this morning at 10 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 25, 37, 38, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 38½, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 50½, 51, enumerated.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. [illegible]. Part II.—Nos. [illegible].

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 2, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, on Demurrer Calendar [illegible] on Calendar Issues of Law and Fact.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. [illegible]. Part II.—Nos. [illegible].

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. [illegible]. Part II.—Nos. [illegible].

Appeals in Criminal Cases Before Reported.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Sutherland, Clerke and Ingraham.

THE INDIANA BANK FRAUDS.

The People vs. Samuel Hallett.—This familiar case, now on appeal from the decision quashing the indictment, was postponed for the term in consequence of the absence of defendant's counsel.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.

The People vs. John Osmers.—This was an appeal from the decision of Recorder Hoffman, quashing the indictment in the case on the ground that the remedy was by civil process to recover the penalty, and that it was not a criminal offence. The appeal was argued and decision reserved.

The Case of Stephen H. Branch.—This case of libel will be well remembered. The conviction occurred some years ago, and this was an appeal therefrom. [illegible]

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

The People vs. [illegible].—In this case the prisoner was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, about a year ago, he having been charged with causing the death of [illegible]. The case was brought up on a writ of error, and a new trial was now ordered.

Appeal Dismissed—The City in Luck.

Clark vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was an action to recover of the defendants the value of a canal boat, sunk in the Harlem River, as alleged, because of certain obstructions allowed to remain there by the defendants. [illegible]

Nonjoinder—Amendment.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Thomas S. Sanford et als. vs. Thomas Crow.—This action was brought in the name of the plaintiffs, as heirs of the late [illegible] Sanford, and as such, they charge the defendant with the possession of a number of lots on Fifty-third-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, which belong to them as tenants in common. They aver that Crow collects the rents, &c., and their action is to recover for use of occupation, and the demand is for the amount of money received by the defendant from that source.

The defence is a denial that the plaintiffs have title, also an objection that all the heirs should be made parties to the action—there being three who are not joined.

The plaintiffs now moved for leave to amend by joining the three heirs not named in the complaint as plaintiffs.

The motion was resisted, on the ground that the plaintiffs were guilty of negligence in bringing the action in the name of the three heirs, when it should have been in the name of all the owners in common, and that they were guilty of laches in delaying the motion until eight months after the answer had been served, and at a time when the cause would be reached for trial in a few days. Counsel submitted that the granting of the amendment sought would oblige the defendant to make an entire new answer, and the defendant would therefore be entitled to full costs. The question of costs was opposed by the plaintiffs' counsel.

The motion for leave to amend was, however, granted, upon payment of the costs of motion.

Henry Day, for motion; A. H. Lawrence, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Application of [illegible] [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....FEB. 3, 1863.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The speculation in Gold Coin and Stocks has been unusually feverish through the day. The decline in Gold Coin from last night's closing was at one time equal to 3¼ ℔ cent., or from 156⅞ down to 153⅝ ℔ cent.; but this brought in some considerable orders to buy, partly, perhaps, to meet drafts drawn from San Francisco on New-York against Bullion shipped direct to London, and the price took an upward turn, and after various fluctuations between 154½@156, finally closed 156¼ ℔ cent., or 1 ℔ cent. lower than last night. Exchange sold at 170@172 for the Boston mail, and was weaker than Gold. Both are affected by the altered financial situation in Congress, and Exchange may have been influenced also by a vague rumor of early Cotton shipments under Government license from New-Orleans. We could find no substantial authority for this rumor, however.

The Stock market was again weaker at the early Board, the list through, with a pretty large volume of business on Erie and Michigan Southerns, and also on Gold, but the demand for the Railways improved toward the close of the list, and at the 1 o'clock Public Board there was decidedly less pressure to sell stocks for cash than yesterday, and this circumstance encouraged a renewed demand, and at rapidly recovering prices later in the afternoon. There was great buoyancy in the regular Board Room before the 3 o'clock session broke up, and the same temper of the market was noticed at the 3 o'clock Public Board, especially on the three New-York stocks, Central, Hudson and Erie. The feeling in the Street in reference to the Money market appeared to be better than on Saturday and Monday at the close of the day, although there was again an active demand from the Brokers at 6@7 ℔ cent. The following prices were made at the 3 o'clock Board, the market leaving off firm:

[illegible — closing prices table]

The City Bank Shares were bid for to-day as follows:

[illegible — bank shares table]

The Railway Mortgages were rather weaker than yesterday at the early Board, but the demand improved later in the day for some of the Western securities.

[illegible — railway bonds table]

[illegible] drawn from San Francisco on London, direct [illegible] New-York, are drawn against drafts on New-York. We learn that many parties in California, remitting to the Atlantic States, for account of their correspondents here, are unwilling to make a sale for currency at San Francisco, and therefore take their drafts on New-York payable in Gold, leaving the holder free to settle at the going rate with the banker here, or to take the Gold itself. These drafts are reimbursed on London, and the operation practically works the same as though the Bullion came from San Francisco to New-York to be bought up immediately for shipment to London. The same buying and selling of Gold takes place here in settlement of Gold drafts; the same amount of Exchange is created on London.

Mr. WILLIAM S. NICHOLS, late of Messrs. H. [illegible] A. JOHNSON & Co., of the Stock Exchange, has joined Messrs. HENRY A. SWIFT & Son in the same line of business. Mr. N. has been favorably known on the Street for fifteen years, and the entire period with Mr. JOHNSON, and will be an acquisition to the new house. Mr. A. F. MILLER, an old member of the Stock Exchange, becomes a partner with Mr. JOHNSON on the retirement of Mr. NICHOLS, the old style of the firm to be continued. Mr. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN, late with Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS, & Co., has joined Mr. P. B. MULLER in the general brokerage and commission line, under the style of MULLER & BROWN. Mr. HOWARD POTTER becomes a partner in the house of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., in place of his brother-in-law, Mr. GEORGE H. BROWN, who retired on the 1st inst.

An important public sale of $600,000 of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road will take place on Thursday next, Mr. A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer; the proceeds to be applied to paying off a prior Mortgage of $600,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $755,877 13, including for customs $250,000; payments, $753,018 17; balance, $6,705,468 39.

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for

January, 1863, were	$458,953 06
January, 1862	307,330 18
Increase	$151,622 88

The exports from the port of New-York week ending Feb. 3, (exclusive of specie,) were again heavy, having been $3,381,873, against $1,976,379 same week last year; and $2,880,864 the corresponding week of 1861.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Jan. 26.	Feb. 2.	
Capital Stock	$11,765,100	$11,765,100	Inc. [illegible]
Loans	37,479,712	37,269,894	Dec. 210,818
Specie	4,570,919	4,562,380	Dec. [illegible]
Due from other Banks	2,638,985	2,909,857	Inc. 270,872
Due to other Banks	6,165,600	[illegible]	Dec. 57,770
Deposits	29,773,5[illegible]	29,231,763	Inc. 458,236
Circulation	4,264,867	4,161,383	Dec. 103,444
U. States legal tender and demand Notes	5,606,977	5,772,028	Inc. 166,051

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,718,000	$691,000	$3,659,000	$185,000
North America	3,915,434	835,355	3,405,461	464,971
Farmers & Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,111,[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	2,203,000	[illegible]	1,563,000	275,000
Mechanics'	2,238,000	164,000	1,384,000	220,730
N. Liberties	2,399,000	290,000	1,457,000	140,000
Southwark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	1,120,493	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township	[illegible]	122,195	1,061,214	267,548
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	1,197,000	115,164	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, Feb. 2	37,269,894	4,562,380	29,231,763	4,161,383
Total, Jan. 26	37,479,712	4,570,919	29,773,5[illegible]	4,264,867

The following is an official statement showing the business of the Philadelphia Custom-House for the last month, January, 1863, in comparison with the two previous years:

[illegible — custom-house table]

DUTIES RECEIVED.

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
January. $267,[illegible]	$151,344	$151,143	$133,[illegible]

The following is a statement of the coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, for the month of January:

SILVER COINAGE.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Half Dollars	35,300	$17,650

COPPER COINAGE.

	Pieces.	Value.
Cents	4,650,000	$46,500

RECAPITULATION.

	Pieces.	Value.
Silver	35,300	$17,650
Copper	4,650,000	46,500
Total	4,685,300	$64,150

As is shown, no Gold was coined during the month, nor any Silver Coin, excepting half dollars. No Gold or Silver was deposited during the month.

Sales of Real Estate—Feb. 3, 1863.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & Co.

[illegible — list of lots sold]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been [illegible] bbls. Flour, 700 bbls. Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 115 bushels Rye, 2,462 bushels Barley, [illegible] bushels Oats, 1,750 bush. Malt, [illegible] pkgs. Provisions, and 950 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales of [illegible] at $8 [illegible] for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is selling at [illegible].

CANDLES—The demand has been mainly for Adamantine, at 20c.@23c. ℔ ℔.

CHEMICALS—Have been in active request at steadily advancing prices.

COFFEE—The week's business in Rio and Santos. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & Son notice thus: [illegible]

COPPER—[illegible]

COTTON—Was dull and unsettled to-day. Small sales were reported at [illegible] for Middlings, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly less active, to-day, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., in view of the heavy fall in Exchange. The reported sales since our last comprise [illegible] bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 [illegible]; poor to choice extra State at $7 [illegible]; [illegible]

Superfine State and Western	$6 [illegible]	@$7 [illegible]
Extra State	7 [illegible]	@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 [illegible]	@ 8 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	7 [illegible]	@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	8 00	@ 9 [illegible]

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 1,[illegible] bbls., [illegible]. Canadian Flour is depressed and lower; sales 1,000 bbls. Extra, at $7 [illegible]. Rye Flour is in demand, at $4 [illegible]. Corn Meal continues in request, at $4 [illegible] for Jersey, $5 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair demand at advancing rates.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been good for the principal kinds, which have been more firmly held. Layer Raisins at $4 [illegible], and Bunch do. at $3 90@$4 ℔ box; and Currants at 15c.@15½c. ℔ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and prices have fallen off about 2c. ℔ bushel. Sales, since our last, 75,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 90; Amber Western, at $1 72@$1 75; Red Western (Winter) at $1 65@$1 [illegible]; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 63@$1 69; Milwaukee Club, at $1 53@$1 [illegible]; Chicago Spring at $1 [illegible], ℔ bushel. Corn is in less demand, at a reduction of 1c. ℔ bushel. Sales, since our last, 134,000 bushels, at 94c.@95c. for shipping Mixed Western 91c.@94c. for Eastern do.; 88c.@90c. for Unsound, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1 04@$1 [illegible], according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in good request, including Canada, at 70c.@72c.; Western, at 70c.@73c.; State, at 71c.@73c., ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet, at $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is active and steady, at 85c.@$1 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in good demand, at buoyant prices, including new at 18c.@26c. ℔ ℔.

HEMP—Manila has advanced to 12½c. cash, ℔ ℔, with sales, since our last, of some 3,000 bales.

IRON—Has been in fair request at rising prices.

LEAD—Pig has been less active, having been held (above the views of purchasers,) at $9 25, and, in some instances, at $9 50@$9 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—The market was quiet but steady.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request at buoyant prices, including Spirits Turpentine, now quoted up to $3 05@$3 10 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been more sought after at firmer prices, including Linseed at $1 40@$1 42; Crude Whale at 90c.@95c.; Bleached do. at 95c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 72@$1 77; unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$2; Lard Oil at 93c.@95c.; Crude Petroleum at 24c.@25c.; Refined do. at 40c.@45c., chiefly at 42c.@44c. ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, week ending Feb. 2.—Sperm.—There has been considerable activity in the market since our last, both for export and home consumption, and the transactions include sales of 3,500 bbls. We quote 530 bbls. at $1 70, 60 do. at $1 73, 1,600 do. at $1 74@$1 75, 238 do. at $1 75, and 47 do. at $1 77 ℔ gallon, all for export; and to the trade, 25 bbls. at $1 74, 380 do. at $1 75, and 400 do. at a price not transpired. The market closes with more inquiry and an upward tendency. Whale—is also in active demand, and we note an advance in price to 93c. The transactions for the week include sales of 3,524 bbls., as follows: For export, 500 bbls. at 92½c., and 500 do. at 93c. ℔ gallon. To the trade, 1,000 bbls. at 93c., 1,170 do. at 93c., 250 do. at 92c., 30 do. at a price not transpired, and 125 do., dark, at 88c. ℔ gallon. Holders are now asking an advance on the highest quotations.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 2, '63	2,348	2,000	12,500
Same time last year	923	900	[illegible]

—(*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market was unusually active, during the past week. The *Journal* reports sales very large, with a strong upward tendency; 64x64's are held firm, at 19c. cash. The sales last week will amount to $1,000,000. The following are the sales for the week: 3,000 pieces 48x52, 14½c., cash; 2,000 pieces 48x52, 15c., cash; 6,000 pieces, 52x48, 15½c., cash; 4,000 pieces 56x60, 16½c., cash; 6,000 pieces, 56x60, 16½c., cash; 7,000 pieces, 56x60, 18c., cash; 10,000 pieces, 60x64, 18¼c., cash, 27 inches; 4,000 pieces, 60x64, 18c., cash, 27 inches; 15,000 pieces, 60x64, 18½c., cash, 28 inches; 21,000 pieces, 60x64, 17c., cash, 28 inches; 10,000 pieces, 60x64, 17½c., cash; 11,000 pieces, 60x64, 18c., cash; 12,000 pieces, 60x64, 18¼c., cash; 20,000 pieces, 60x64, 18½c., cash; 31,000 pieces, 60x64, 18¼c., cash, early in the week; 8,000 pieces, 64x64, 18¼c., cash; 21,000 pieces, 64x64, 17c., cash; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 17½c., cash; 11,000 pieces, 64x64, 18c., cash; 8,000 pieces, 64x64, 18½c., cash; 36,000 pieces, 64x64, 18¾c., cash; 11,000 pieces, 64x64, 18½c., cash. Total, 290,000 pieces.

PROVISIONS—Pork was heavy to-day, and sales were reported of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $15 for old Mess, $16 50 new Mess, and $11 50@$12 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request at 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is less active, at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ ℔; sales 2,200 boxes. Lard tends downward; sales 3,400 bbls. and tcs. at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ ℔. Beef attracts less attention; sales since our last 300 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ℔ tierce. India Mess, $24@$26 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Butter in fair demand and very firm to-day at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for common to very choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in good demand, at 10c.@14c. ℔ ℔.

Stocks in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

[illegible — packing yards stock table]

SALT—A fair inquiry prevails for Turks Island at 34c. ℔ bushel. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SEEDS—Have been in very moderate demand today, including Clover at 11½c.@12¼c. ℔ ℔; rough Flax at $2 60@$2 65; Timothy at $2 60@$3, and Calcutta Linseed at $3 70@$3 75 ℔ bushel.

SPICES—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices.

SUGARS—Have been less freely dealt in at unchanged figures. Sales, 650 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11½c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are quite active and buoyant. The Messrs. STUART quote their hard Loaf at 14¼c.; best Crushed at 15¼c.; Granulated at 15c., and Ground at 15½c., cash, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 150,000 ℔s. at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ ℔. The week's business, Messrs. [illegible] & Sons notice thus: [illegible] the week, and prices have steadily advanced, following Gold and Exchange. Owing to the light receipts from the West and meagre offerings of City melters, the demand has considerably exceeded the supply, although the aggregate of the transactions has been large, considerable having been sold from neighboring cities for New-York account. The home demand has been fair. At the close, notwithstanding the fall in Gold and Exchange, the market is firm at 12c., some favorite brands bringing 12¼c. Price this date: 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 11¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 10c.; 1862, 9¼c., ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Continue in active demand at buoyant prices.

TIN—Has been in good request at advancing rates, including Straits at 46c.@47c., and Banca at 50c.@51c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand at rising prices. The reduction of the available supply limits all retail operations. Sales, since our last, 515 hhds. Kentucky at 17c.@30c.; 180 bhds. Seeds and 300 bales Cuba on private terms, ℔ ℔. Messrs. M. RADDE & Co. review the business of the past month thus: "The movement in Tobacco has been strong for the limited stocks we had. Over 3,000 hhds. Kentucky Leaf have been sold, mostly for export to the Mediterranean, Spain and England. Notwithstanding prices largely advanced, purchasers were enabled to obtain very favorable terms, as prices have steadily ruled over the rest [illegible] selections, with the exception of the better grades of Clarksville, which [illegible]. [illegible]

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in January.

	Havana. bales.	Cuba. bales.	Yara. bales.
Stock Jan. 1, 1863	611	[illegible]	1,774
Received since	161	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	772	[illegible]	1,7[illegible]
Delivered since	201	206	[illegible]
Stock Feb. 1, 1863	571	[illegible]	1,777

WHISKY—Sales since our last 2,900 bbls., at 60c.@[illegible] ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible] review thus: "With the commencement of the new year, our Wool market took an active start, and the demand continued brisk and heavy throughout the month of January. Domestic and pulled wools have been steadily sought after, both for consumption and speculation, with prices continually advancing. The stock of these wools now on the market is very light, and prices are likely to go higher still. California wools have been in good request at advanced prices. An auction sale, principally of this class of wool, took place here on the 22d ult., and went off with spirit. The stock of California wools is now considerably reduced. A very large business has been done in the fine grades of foreign wools, Cape, Australian, Mestizo, &c., and prices are fully 3c.@5c. higher than they were a month ago. The stock of these descriptions of wool, some six weeks since, was heavy, and many holders were anxious to realize. All these are now relieved, and the present holders of this class of wool are indifferent sellers. Prices are decidedly on a further advance. The medium kinds of foreign wools, viz.: Morocco, French, Spanish, &c., washed and unwashed, have remained comparatively neglected, and when sales have been forced, even lower prices have been submitted to than the wools would have brought three months ago; but during the past week prices recovered. Generally, however, the holders have been firm and advanced their prices in a corresponding ratio to the advance in gold and exchange. These wools are now in good demand at full prices. The lower class of foreign wools have also been very active, Donskoi, Cordovo, East India, &c., and prices have risen from 10 to 15 ℔ cent. The markets are almost bare of these wools, and notwithstanding the transactions have been extensive, a considerable proportion of the business has been done in wools to arrive and ex-ship. In the foreign markets there is no change—prices rule high, and there seems no prospect for a decline. The slight decline on Merino wool during the auction sales at Antwerp, in December, is but a reduction of the extreme rates created by excited speculation some time ago, bringing them to the proper standard. The imports of Wool into New-York for the first months of 1862, were 37,153 bales, 16,496,135 ℔s. Since July 1, 1862, to Dec. 29, 1862, 31,648 bales, 20,851,377 ℔s. Total, 68,801 bales, 37,347,413 ℔s. The imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending 30th January were 10,308 bales, 4,856,836 ℔s."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, FEB. 2, 1863:

	Cts. ℔ ℔.
New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@73
Saxony fleece	67@70
Full blood fleece	67@70
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	65@68
Native and ¼ fleece	63@65
Common fleece	63@65
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@75
Saxony fleece	70@75
Full blood fleece	70@72
½ and ¾ blood fleece	67@70
Native and ¼ fleece	65@67
Common fleece	63@67
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	63@66
Full blood fleece	60@62
½ and ¾ blood fleece	60@62
Native and ¼ fleece	58@60
Common fleece	55@60
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleece	56@60
Unwashed	35@40
California.	
Washed fleece	57@63
Unwashed fleece, fine	35@38
Unwashed fleece, medium	30@35
Unwashed fleece, coarse	23@30
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, extra	68@70
New-York City, super	65@67
New-York City, No. 1	60@65
New-York City, No. 2	34@35
Country, extra	63@66
Country, super	63@67
Country, No. 1	60@65
Country, No. 2	35@38
Lambs	[illegible]
Tub-washed	[illegible]
Western, lined pulled wool	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Very moderate engagements effected to-day at essentially unaltered rates. For Liverpool—3,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d.@2s. ℔ bbl., 25,000 bushels Grain at 6¾d.@6½d. ℔ bushel, and 2,500 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Bristol—A foreign ship, with Heavy Goods, at 25s. ℔ ton. For Newport, Eng., a British ship took a cargo of Wheat at 10d. ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Edinburgh	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Norwegian	Feb. 7	Portland	Liverpool
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Jan. 21	Liverpool	Portland
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York
Bohemian	Jan. 28	Liverpool	Portland
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo-Saxon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Portland
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York
City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Feb. 4	Southampton	New-York
Teutonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern and Port Royal. ... *Steamer Augusta Dinsmore* ... Feb. 7.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships Saxonia and Edinburgh, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 2:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

SHERWOOD. ... No. 90 SPRING-ST.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN MATRIMONIALLY INCLINED wishes a young lady of like disposition and suitable with himself for a wife. He is under 35 years of age and well educated; his morals are unexceptionable, and his income liberal. Address W. E. H., Box No. 135 Times Office. All letters will be treated confidentially, and destroyed immediately if not answered.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, MODERN-sized Dwelling, above 14th-st. and below 50th-st., between Madison and 6th-avs. Any party having such a house can find a good occupant by addressing Box No. 4,767 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—WANTED to rent, a furnished house in 5th-av. Address Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEMENT or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address T. L., Box No. 135 Times Office.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA AND STERLING WATCHES.

These instruments are made [illegible] and [illegible] free from atmospheric changes, and not only very durable but almost indispensable for use in the Parlor and Sleeping Chamber. They are put up in highly colored [illegible] and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale, wholesale and retail by JAMES E. DEY, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

WM. H. DENNINGS.

[illegible] CIDER-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, made with chemical care, free of adulteration. [illegible] by the dozen bottles, in cases of quarts and pints, by the caterer, HARVEY H. ROBBINS, 101 Pearl-st.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, held on Wednesday evening, Jan. [illegible], 1863, ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, of the [illegible] Ward, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the all-wise providence of God, WASHINGTON SMITH, for several years a member of this Committee, and identified with the interests of this City for upwards of a quarter of a century, holding various positions of public trust, has been removed from among us by death; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of WASHINGTON SMITH the members of this Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York have lost a valued associate and a true friend; the advocates of Republican principles and policy, an earnest and faithful champion; the City of New-York, a citizen of large benevolence and public spirit, and the Union and nation an unconditional patriot, who contributed freely to sustain the Government in its present trials.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies for them in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Committee; that they be published in the *Tribune, Times* and *Evening Post*, and that a copy of them be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

W. A. DARLING, President.

ABRAHAM M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN T. BRADY, }

LAWYER—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND charge nothing, unless I succeed. H. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Room No. [illegible].

COTTON SEED—[illegible] POUNDS UPLAND and Sea Island cotton seed just received. For sale in lots to suit by [illegible], No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$1,600—$500 CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage for five years, if desired, will buy the three-story frame house, No. 135 Devoe-st., near Smith-st., Williamsburgh.

$2,300 will buy the frame cottage and lot, corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh, only two blocks from Grand-st. line of cars.

$3,500 for a three-story brick house and lot on Van Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store on first floor, with bay window, shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c.; rents for $350 per month.

S. B. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

A CHEAP AND DESIRABLE THREE-story high basement house for sale on West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; price, $7,500. Also, a handsome four-story house on 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; exceedingly cheap at $8,500. C. G. PRATT, No. 22 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $8,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 153 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE IN MOUNT VERNON—TWO story and basement house, on corner of 5th-av. and 6th-st.; house is well finished throughout, with necessary out-buildings; lot, 100 by 105 feet; various kinds of fruit and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy; price, $3,000.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN BUILT, MEDIUM sized, brown stone houses, in 38th-st., near 5th-av. A first-class house in 37th-st., near 5th-av.; this is a very desirable house. A house in 30th-st., near 6th-av.; also a small house in 31st-st., near 4th-av. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or No. 3 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $6,500. One in 53d-st.; both three stories and basements; good neighborhood; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 137 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE—NO MONEY REQUIRED—A FIRST-class brick house, finely located in the XIXth Ward, Brooklyn; price $7,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, and the balance taken in good lots in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 2,689 New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL house or cottage in Brooklyn or New-York, two lots in Bay Ridge, 50x100 feet, unincumbered, near Fort Hamilton, in a good neighborhood.

J. JACKS & SON, No. 64 8th-av.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES—THE TIME TO INVEST—One or two hundred of every style, price and location, offered by MILES & HOOD, No. 26 Pine-st., N. Y.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad dépôts; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NETHERWOOD ESTATE FOR SALE.—This estate, formerly the residence of Mr. Gardiner G. Howland, is situated on the banks of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie, and contains acres of land, with a river front of nearly a mile, and contains four building sites, each with extensive and beautiful views of land and water.

There are on the premises a mansion house, considerably enlarged by the late occupant; a cottage dwelling, a gardener's house, entrance lodge, stables, green-house and graperies, and also farm-house, barns, &c.

The main entrance is over a graveled road of about half a mile in length, bordered by a great variety of American and foreign trees. The unusual attractions of the place, the fertility of its soil, its salubrity and its unexceptionable neighborhood, noted for its fine roads, render this estate a most desirable country house for a gentleman of taste and fortune. For terms apply to

WM. H. ASPINWALL, Executor,
No. 33 University-place.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with grapes, ornamental and fruit trees, on the Hudson, unrivaled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; conservatories and hot-houses, yet retained. Address J. J. L., Box No. 112 Times Office.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT OF 22 acres for sale or to let, at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., three minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt; buildings all new, convenient and commodious; fruit in abundance and plenty of shade trees. Inquire of BURLEY & FINE, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about thirteen acres of land, fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A NEAT AND convenient cottage, and five lots of ground, stocked with choice fruit in full bearing, eight minutes' walk from dépôt, on Harlem Railroad. For particulars and terms apply to JOSEPH S. JONES, No. 222 South-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence, location central—about five minutes' walk from dépôt. House large and airy; fourteen rooms, stable, carriage-house, fine garden, fruit trees, lawn, shrubbery, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 349 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale, low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 29 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to sell his farm in Seneca County, N. Y., situated adjoining the Seneca Lake, in the town of Varick, containing 92 acres of land; 10 acres woodland; no broken land or gullies; well watered, choice fruit in abundance; sold the remainder of the time; [illegible]. I would give immediate possession, or would rent the farm for a term of years from the present season, for the farmer now delivers the farm. The farm is in first-rate condition, and one of the best wheat farms, seven miles south along the lake from Geneva. Any person wishing to buy more full particulars, will address HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y. Cash for the farm, $[illegible] per acre.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 25 miles from New-York. The whole Farm, or a portion adjoining the village, can be divided into village lots. Abundance of fruit. House opposite the depot, and three minutes' walk from it. Barns, stables, granary and all necessary out-houses; two good wells; a never-failing stream runs through the farm. Can be purchased at $[illegible] per acre, or would be exchanged for City property. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the buildings, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property, corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 342 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new barn, fruit trees, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for Insurance, &c. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 787, opposite Astor-place, 50 feet 6 inches in width, by 200 feet, running through to Mercer-st. The buildings, front and rear, are first-class, and at a moderate outlay, can be connected with the front stores so as to furnish ample accommodation for a large business, requiring much space. Apply to E. JONES, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

OFFICES—SPACIOUS, LIGHT AND WELL ventilated rooms will be fitted up to suit bankers, corporations, lawyers, etc., in the marble building Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. As the plans for arranging the several stories are now in progress, parties will be enabled to suit themselves by an application made immediately to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

TO LEASE—WITH STEAM-ENGINE AND shafting, the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts., the five-story building, 25 by 100 feet, with counter cellar, all well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Inquire at the adjoining corner of Broadway and Broome-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock, of WM. GALE & SON.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 486, 488 and 490 Water-st. Rooms 25x35 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 296 South-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE FULL sized house, on Murray Hill, second door west of 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, and will be thoroughly overhauled and put in complete order. Possession 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—Between 20th and 19th sts., a large, well-lighted basement and wareroom, five stories high, 25 feet by 95, with rear entrance on 19th-st. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 88 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 81 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 14th-st.; engines 1,500-horse power; rooms large and light.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 25x80 feet. Inquire in office of the Agricultural, No. 41 Park-row.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sicilian Vespers.

WINTER GARDEN—The Advocate's Last Cause—One Touch of Nature—The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Pet of the Petticoats.

WALLACK'S—Road to Ruin.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Theresa's Vow; or, The Cross of Gold, morning, afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 653 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Laughing Gas.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Col. Wyndham, with a detachment of his cavalry, has made a reconnoissance to Warrenton, Va., and beyond. He surprised the town on Monday night, and while there sent strong patrols to the Rappahannock and Sulphur Springs, which discovered no enemy.

Advices from Key West are to the 29th ult. Our correspondent gives particulars of the capture of the British steamer *Pearl* and the rebel steamer *Virginia*, the latter on the coast of Mexico, with a valuable cargo of wines, coffee, &c. Some thirty prizes are now in the harbor awaiting adjudication. The Admiralty Court is very much behind. The ship *Sparkling Sea* has proved a total wreck, only twelve out of the eighty horses belonging to the Twenty-fifth New-York Battery having been saved.

Two days later advices from New-Orleans are received by the arrival at this port of the steamer *George Washington*. The only item of importance is the report that the *Alabama* had been off the Southwest Pass, and had taken a pilot from one of the pilot-boats. The steam frigate *Mississippi* was at anchor there, on the lookout for her.

Col. Stewart, Chief of Cavalry on Gen. McClernand's Staff, lately shot by the rebels opposite Vicksburgh, had upon his person when he must have fallen into the hands of the enemy, a memorandum-book containing full estimates of the numbers and calibre of the forces and guns of Sherman and McClernand, their available character, their artillery, and everything the enemy should not know, and even the projects respecting the canal, upon which work has been recommenced. At last accounts the water was moving through the canal two to four feet deep, being deepest at the lower extremity. Being dug through stiff blue clay, with slanting sides, there were no signs of its widening. River men think it will be of no practical value. Military engineers do not coincide, and were continuing operations.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued orders forbidding the issue of passes to civilians to travel south of Louisville, and the fact is naturally taken as indicative of an intention on his part to renew active operations at an early day. Large reinforcements are continually arriving at Louisville, and being dispatched South. Trains are running on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad thirty miles below the former city, and the entire line will be repaired within the coming week.

There are upward of 2,000 rebel wounded at Murfreesboro. Our own wounded there number 2,600.

An examination of the fortifications and defences of New-York Harbor was made yesterday by Gen. Wool, who was accompanied by his Staff, Gens. Ullman and Stokes, and Col. Delafield, Chief Engineer of the works. The party left Whitehall-slip at 10 A. M., and after making a satisfactory inspection of the works along the Narrows, returned to the City, arriving at the slip at 5 P. M.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of numerous petitions, and the transaction of some business of minor importance, the Post-office Appropriation bill was reported back from the Finance Committee, and passed. The bill to provide a National currency, secured by United States stocks, was postponed for a week. A bill was passed providing for an Assistant Register of the Treasury Department, and a Solicitor for the War Department. A bill to provide for stopping the pay of unemployed military officers was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. McDougall's resolutions regarding the operations of the French in Mexico were taken up, after some opposition from Mr. Sumner, and Mr. McDougall proceeded to give his views relative to the matter at length. When he had concluded, Mr. Sumner made a motion to lay the resolutions on the table, pending which the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a favorable report was made by the Committee on Elections in the cases of the gentlemen elected from New-Orleans. The matter was laid over for further consideration. The Bankrupt bill was laid on the table—62 to 61. A motion to reconsider failed—so the bill was rejected. The bill to appoint an Assistant Collector for the Port of New-York was tabled. The resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaratory of Maritime Rights, were postponed until the third Monday in this month. The bill authorizing the President to appoint a Paymaster-General was rejected—70 to 61. The Michigan and Illinois and New-York Canal bill was reported from the Military Committee, but on the objection being made that it contained an appropriation, and should, therefore, go to the Committee of the Whole, it was recommitted to the Military Committee. The bill authorizing the construction of a submarine telegraph along the coast to New-Orleans was reported from the Military Committee. A motion to lay it on the table failed, and pending the question of its passage, the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the first business was the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator. Ex-Gov. Morgan received the nomination on the first ballot. Nothing else of importance was done.

In the Assembly, the first ballot for Senator resulted in no choice—Morgan receiving 64 votes, Corning 62, Fernando Wood 1, and Gen. Dix 1. On the second ballot, a complimentary nomination was given to Gen. Dix, he receiving 65 votes. At 12 o'clock the joint session was held, and the first ballot resulted in the choice of Ex-Gov. Morgan—he receiving 86 votes, Corning 70, Dix 1, and Dickinson 1. When the joint session dissolved the Assembly adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The obsequies of Rev. Robert A. Quinn, late Chaplain of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, who was killed on the 31st ult., by Herman Engle, one of the inmates of the institution, took place in the "Harbor" Chapel yesterday afternoon. Rev. W. W. Phillips, of the First (Fifth-avenue) Presbyterian Church, preached the funeral sermon. The inmates of the "Harbor" were deeply affected on parting forever with their old friend and pastor. The remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment at 10 A. M. to-day.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday. Three veto messages were received from the Mayor; one on the resolution to pay $199 for revenue stamps used in the Courts last year, because no provision was made to reimburse the County. The Mayor thinks the expense of the stamps should be upon the litigants, which was the view expressed in the committee's report, in favor of paying the bill. The second veto was on the resolution to appropriate $4,000 for the Twenty-second Regiment, and $2,500 for the Twelfth Regiment, to fit up their armories, because the former sum is $1,500 in excess of the maximum sum permitted by law for that purpose. The third veto was on the resolution to pay $110 for cement furnished for the new Court-house, the Mayor still holding that the new City Hall Commission, and not the Board, have the right of directing the construction of the building. A request from the Supervisors of Westchester County, for a committee of five from this Board, to act with a like committee of their body, to settle the question of the boundary line between the two counties, was complied with. A resolution, proposing the repeal of the State excise law and the abolition of a special excise law for the County, was referred. The resolution permitting the Police Commissioners to use $25,000 from the surplusage of the appropriations for 1862, to fit up the new police headquarters, was passed over the Mayor's veto. There was a long discussion about the Annual Appropriation bill for the County. The chief point of dispute was an item of $6,083 74, being for interest on claims incurred by services of clerks under the famous Record Commission—this sum being in excess of the $80,000 provided in 1860 for the payment of the claims, after adjudication. Mr. Blunt feared a personal liability for further claims. Mr. Davis explained that a safety provision would accompany the item, limiting payment to claims already judicially ordered. The subject was finally laid over. Adjourned till 2 P. M. on next Thursday.

A large meeting to promote the "new State" movement was held in Wheeling, Va., on Saturday evening last.

Judge Lemuel J. Bowden, of Williamsburgh, Va., has been elected by the West Virginia Legislature to the United States Senate, in place of Hon. W. T. Willey, who positively declined to be a candidate for reelection. Judge Bowden is a lawyer of distinguished ability, and said to be a loyalist of the most true-hearted character.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, had under consideration a number of criminal cases, before reported in the Times and familiar to its readers. They are noticed in the law column.

The market for Gold was 3 ⅌ cent. lower yesterday morning than the night before, and so was Exchange on London. But the decline in the former brought forward orders to buy and part of the decline was recovered. Stocks, after a dull morning, were buoyant and higher at the close. Gold 155½; Erie Shares, 73¼; Exchange dull after the Boston mail closed. The business for the mail this morning was at 170@172 ⅌ cent.

Transactions in Domestic Produce and General Merchandise, yesterday, were checked by the influence of the heavy fall and frequent fluctuations in the price of Gold and Sterling Exchange. Flour declined 5c.@20c. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat about 1c., and Corn 1c. ⅌ bushel, with restricted sales reported. Provisions were less active; prices of hog products favored buyers. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Groceries attracted less attention. A very good inquiry prevailed for Metals, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Oils, Tallow, Tobacco, Wool, Adamantine Candles, Chemicals and Manila Hemp. Whisky was depressed and lower. The Freight market was quiet.

The Live Stock markets have been unusually active this week. The total receipts have been considerably larger than for several weeks previous, but the demand has more than kept up with this increase, and an advance in the prices of all kinds is quoted. A change to cooler weather favors both the consumption and keeping of meat, and butchers, who have during the warm season been sparing in their purchases, are now anxious to lay in a supply against the contingencies of snow-blocked roads, or light receipts from other causes. Beeves numbered 4,640 for the week, of which 3,573 were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, leaving the large number of 1,000 sold at the down-town markets, and purchased by butchers at Albany and elsewhere—400 head are reported sent direct to wholesale butchers. Cattle have sold even better than one week ago, and drovers and speculators still have the best of the market. Choice fat cattle brought 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., net weight, and several droves averaged over 9c. Everything was sold out, the whole averaging from 8½c. to 9c. ⅌ lb. Some of the cattle came in late, but for once, these sold as well as the early arrivals. Sheep are scarce, and higher than one week ago. Prime lots are worth 7½c. ⅌ lb., live weight; some extra fat sheep have been sold for 8c. Live hogs are in good supply, but an improved demand has pretty well used them up. Cooler weather also helps both the retail trade and the packing business. Prime fat hogs, corn-fed, are now selling at 5½c.; light hogs 5¼c., and still-fed 4⅞c.@5c.

FALSEHOOD OF A REBEL SYMPATHIZER.—The article in the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, for which its editor, Mr. Boileau, was arrested, was an article in praise of Jeff. Davis' annual message and in depreciation of that of President Lincoln. It did not merely, however, discuss the comparative literary merits of the two, but was loud in praise of the subject-matter of Davis' message, and in an entire sympathy with the rebels as if it had been written in Richmond.

In the course of the article, the editor, after alluding to the speeches which Jeff. Davis made, in his recent trip to the West and on his return to Richmond, uses the following language:

"The usual amount of twaddle was indulged in by the Abolition Press, deceiving the people now, as they have in the past, about the desperate straits of the Confederacy. The visit of Jeff. Davis to restore their drooping courage, and more of the same sort. The New-York Times, however, an Abolition paper, which is generally pretty candid, unless engaged in a political campaign, with shrewd foresight and a cutting rebuke at our own Administration, denominated his speeches as 'crushingly truthful.'"

There is not the slightest foundation for this slanderous charge against us. In an article on Jeff. Davis' speech to the Mississippi Legislature, we quoted his statement that his failure to transfer the war to northern soil "proceeded not from a want of inclination but of power," and this statement of Davis we pronounced "crushingly truthful."

The Philadelphia Secessionist perverted our statement that the truth of this admission of want of power to carry the war North made it a crushing one *to the rebels*, into a charge that we had admitted the truth of those speeches of Davis which were as full of falsehood as an egg is of meat, and that they were crushing to the loyal cause.

We need hardly be surprised at so outrageous a perversion. Lying has been so universally the accompaniment of secession and treason at the South, that we could not expect those who sympathize with treason at the North to be free from that kindred vice also. And that this editor in the same breath should follow Beauregard's advice, and stigmatize the loyal Press of the North as Abolitionists, is only a clearer index, if any were needed, as to where his sympathies and influence tended.

We hope his residence, brief though it has been, in Fort McHenry, may have proved beneficial not only to his loyalty, but also to his veracity.

A Fair Question for Fair Men.

Will some of the Union men of New-York, who are never tired of croaking about the ill-effects of the Emancipation Proclamation, be so good as to inform us why they should take that Executive act in a spirit so different from that manifested by the Union men of New-Orleans. How happens it that the Unionism of the Southern metropolis so promptly, so heartily, we might say so jubilantly, concurs in the measure, while so much of the Unionism in the Northern metropolis finds it so very hard to acquiesce?

It is useless to attempt a denial of the essential fact. Accounts may differ respecting the actual extent of the Union feeling in New-Orleans, but all accounts agree that *whatever there is of it* is most decidedly on the side of the Proclamation. Nothing can be more certain than that the public meeting which took place prior to the sailing of the last steamer, crowded the largest hall in the city—that this meeting consisted mainly of native Southerners, and largely of life-long slaveholders—that it was addressed by none but Southerners and slaveholders,—and that it ended by the *unanimous* and enthusiastic adoption of this among other resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we are prepared to sustain the Government of the Union *in all measures* adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, and that we *fully approve* the war measure set out in the Proclamation of the President, of Jan. 1, 1863, as one *called for by the exigencies of the contest*, consummating at once an act of justice to one class, and inflicting at the same time on another class persisting in rebellion, *the blow best calculated to reduce them to obedience to the laws.*"

There can be no more explicit and emphatic approval than this. It goes out to the world as the well-weighed, thoroughly-accredited Union sentiment of the chief city of the South. This high position is taken in face of the facts that no other city in time past has so flourished on slave-grown staples, that no other has at the present time such large amounts invested in mortgages on plantations and liens on slaves, and that no other in future could have become so enriched and aggrandized by the realization of the golden dreams of the Confederacy. *It is also taken at great personal risk; for it is certain* that such a committal to an emancipation policy would draw down summary vengeance upon all engaged in it, if the Slave Power should hereafter regain sway. We ask again, then, How is it that the Unionism of New-York City, which is comparatively but slightly touched in its material interests by the Proclamation, and which has nothing of a personal character to fear, should be so querulous and timorous about this measure, while the Unionism of New-Orleans is so cheerful and bold?

In our opinion, this phenomenon is owing to two causes—*first*, to the superior knowledge in New-Orleans of the connection between Slavery and the rebellion; and, *second*, the surviving influence of party spirit in New-York, which in New-Orleans has ceased to exist.

Nobody can doubt the thorough acquaintance of the leading Unionists of New-Orleans with the essential spirit and practical workings of Slavery in its relations to the National Government. They have spent all their lives in the midst of the system—have been personally interested in it—have observed, with their own eyes, exactly how it generated the spirit of rebellion—and have seen precisely how it has since supplied the rebellion with strength and stimulus. It is not possible that Northern Unionists should have so favorable opportunities for forming as accurate a judgment in reference to this vital matter. We need not wonder, then, that their judgment has not been so accurate. The only wonder is that when they receive this enlightened and explicit testimony from the Unionists of Louisiana—and it is repeated by the Unionists of North Carolina and of Maryland, of Western Virginia and of Missouri—there should be an honest doubt remaining in the mind of a single Union man of the North, that if this Union is to live Slavery must perish.

But there is the old party prejudice to overcome. "It is the most difficult thing in this world," says a modern philosopher, "to emancipate one's self from the *tyranny of association*." The North—especially the Democratic Party of the North—have always associated the emancipation of the negro with unconstitutionality, fanaticism, radicalism, Garrisonism, St. Domingoism, and everything they imagined to be illegal, destructive and abominable. All this feeling was formed in the old order of things and with more or less reason. But the consequence is that tens of thousands of really honest men find it impossible to rid their minds of the old impressions, and to fairly confront the alternative of emancipation or disunion. There is reason to believe that not a few of them would choose the latter when the alternative can no longer be avoided. The Southern Unionists are no longer subject to those old habits of thought. They have been put through fiery trials that have renovated them throughout. The upheaval of society about them has broken off every old connection, and they regard everything about them from a new point of view. They are in a condition to take in the necessities of the present, without any reference to the past, and to adapt themselves readily and consistently to the actual demands of the situation. In once resolving amid such trials to maintain their Unionism, they are in no condition of mind to hold back anything which they know to be conducive to the preservation of the Union. All former predilections, all minor attachments, are overborne by this paramount devotion to their country, and full knowledge of the only means of saving it. They thus go straight on without reserve, and without misgiving.

If the two reasons we have assigned—superior knowledge of the relations of Slavery to the rebellion, and superior freedom from party influence and ancient prejudice—are not the real causes of the superior boldness of the Unionists of New-Orleans in sustaining the Emancipation policy of the President, we should like to know how it is to be accounted for. Apart from these reasons, every antecedent probability would have prepared us for a hostility from the Union men of New-Orleans against the Proclamation as intense and bitter as their support of it is now ardent and generous.

United States Senator.

Ex-Gov. Morgan was yesterday elected Senator in the Congress of the United States, in place of Preston King, whose term expires with the present session. This result puts a very effective *quietus* on the predictions of leading Democratic journals just after the last election, that they would either elect a Democrat or throw the election over to another year. Gov. Morgan is a Republican, and if we may judge the future by the past, will continue to act as the representative of that party. At the same time he is a gentleman of enlarged and liberal views, and has seen enough of public life to appreciate the fact that public service is a practical matter, and as such is inconsistent with an obstinate adherence to favorite theories, regardless of circumstances and under all contingencies.

In the caucus of Republicans and Union Democrats by which this nomination was made, the services and fidelity of Senator King were fully appreciated, and there was a very strong inclination to renew his term. But the State has recently inclined to the policy of a single term for its representatives in the Senate, as more just to the several localities, and to the personal and political claims of individuals. There was a large number of members in the caucus who at the outset preferred some other candidate to Gov. Morgan; but their unwillingness to waive personal preferences and resentments, and their lack of any common principle or sentiment to control their action, soon gave Gov. Morgan a very signal and decisive triumph. Their defeat in this as in many other instances may possibly serve to teach some who aspire and claim to be political leaders, that passion is a very poor substitute for policy, and that resentment and revenge form a very unsubstantial basis for party movements.

Gov. Morgan has served the public one year as Assistant Alderman in this City, two terms as State Senator, and four years as Governor. *He has ability and experience in the management of public affairs.* He represents what is known as the conservative wing of the Republican party, and though it is not very easy to say what specific distinction of principles or of policy that term indicates, his election is understood to signalize a decided defeat of the "radicals." His election is acceptable to the more loyal and conservative section of the Democrats, and will give very general satisfaction throughout the State and nation.

Minor Military Operations.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Lee's headquarters on the 29th ult., speaks of the bad weather that set in when Burnside was about to move a fortnight ago, and says that the rain and snow continued up to the time of his writing, and that the snow was then five inches deep, and the roads difficult of passage. The "oldest inhabitant" also told him that Winter, with its accompanying bad weather, had just begun in that latitude. From all of which the writer draws the inference that

"At any rate we can reasonably promise ourselves a respite from Burnside's military operations, of thirty or sixty days, to borrow the stereotyped diplomatic phrase of Mr. Seward in his dispatches."

It is rather unfortunate that this season, during which the rebels expect to be "let alone" in Virginia so that they can employ their army in any other field at which it may be needed, is the very time in which Grant is about to begin operations against Vicksburgh, and Rosecrans, apparently, to move against Tullahoma. A prospect, or, as the rebels think, a certainty of three months' inactivity in Virginia, will enable them to ship off twenty thousand men to each of the menaced points, unless we give them work nearer home. Although we have no idea that Gen. Hooker will remain motionless at Falmouth for the "stereotyped diplomatic thirty or sixty days," yet we think that during that time work may be furnished the rebels by our armies in North and South Carolina, and by our iron-clads. There are several important points in and not far from the Southern seaboard, which lie altogether at our mercy, and which, if once in our hands, would render it a very dangerous thing for the rebels to deplete the Virginia army by sending any great part of it West.

We imagine that Gen. Foster will do his share in furnishing the rebels the employment which they need. It is not yet known where the large land and naval expedition with which he left Newbern the other day has sailed to; but we have no idea that he and his expedition will turn up on a sand bar or a sea island. We suspect they will turn up where slaves are pretty thick, and where, if we get a foothold, we can fling a javelin into the bowels, if we cannot at the head, of the rebellion. We hope Foster's expedition may not disappoint us in this respect.

Our Monitors, too, might, we should think, render us good service in their way. We have now two of them on the coast of the farther Carolina, and two or three at or near Fortress Monroe. Their sea-going qualities have been tested, and Commander Worden, in a fashion that is highly wonderful, has proved their invulnerability against the rebel batteries. Let some of them be put to work up the Southern rivers, aided by the small land forces now lying idle here and there over the South. In this way, even if Hooker does not immediately operate on the Rappahannock, Jeff. Davis may be prevented from concentrating all his forces for the overthrow of our two armies in the Southwest.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.—One reason for Gen. Burnside's anxiety to make prompt, and, if necessary, repeated attempts upon the rebel army on the Rappahannock, was the conviction in his mind that the forces had been greatly weakened by recent detachments sent South and West. The following paragraph, from the Richmond *Whig* of the 21st ult., serves to confirm this opinion:

"The New-York *World* has a report from a well-informed source that the Army of the Potomac is to be broken up, and the bulk of it sent West—only a small fragment of it to be retained at Washington. This comes of our movements being known to the enemy. *If we only had our full forces now upon the Rappahannock, instead of being scattered South and West*, we could make short work of the Yankee concern at Washington. But it is useless to cry over spilt milk."

Brooklyn Tragedies.

Brooklyn, take it all in all, is one of the finest cities in the world. Its hundreds of beautiful streets and avenues, lined on both sides with elegant houses, filled and decorated with every luxury that science can invent or art produce; its public buildings, libraries, opera and churches—are the pride of its own citizens and the wonder of traveled Manhattanese. Its people, on the average, probably, enjoy a larger share of the good things of this life than falls to the lot of the denizens of any other city on the globe. They are noted for their refinement, for their culture, for their high morality. They are blessed with golden-mouthed preachers, who, in turn, are favored with vaster and sleeker flocks than any other shepherds of this heritage. Their temples so abound that the city has acquired the designation of the "City of Churches." Their charity is wide as the world. Whoever seeks aid for the people of any continent or clime, turns his footsteps first to Brooklyn, assured that the appeal has but to be made, to be generously responded to.

But, let Brooklyn look for a moment at home. The papers, within the last day or two, have contained notices, terrible and heart-rending, of occurrences in Brooklyn, which we would thus prominently bring to the attention of its citizens and authorities. The dead are dead. The victims of starvation have had their cold inquest, and been buried. For them, nothing now can be done. But those who still live and starve—shall any more of them be permitted to perish with the luxury and wealth of Brooklyn around them? Shall another one of them pass along the streets of that luxurious city, and gazing into its happy homes, "see the light of household fires gleam warm and bright," and then crawl into his cold hovel to die of want? The following are the two items of Brooklyn news we refer to:

Death from Want.—An inquest was held by Coroner Norris, Thursday morning last, upon the body of a girl 9 years of age, named Margaret Foster, residing in the basement of No. 208 Water-street, who died from want. The Coroner found the place filthy and destitute of furniture. In one corner of the room was an old mattress of straw, upon which the whole family, father, mother, and two children slept. They were nearly destitute of clothing, and there was nothing whatever to eat in the house. They had had no food for two days.

Died of Hunger.—On Sunday last, Coroner Norris held an inquest upon the body of a man named Henry Rafter, a butcher, who died for want of the necessaries of life, on Saturday night. The Coroner, on entering the apartments, found the deceased sitting upright in his chair. The appearance of the room indicated that the wife of the deceased was an industrious, cleanly woman, but there was evidence of extreme poverty. Owing to a malignant disease, Mr. Rafter has been unable to work for some time, and thus their income was cut off. A few days since she applied to the Superintendent of the Poor, and asked for a little food, stating that her husband was very ill, and required some nourishment. The inquiry was, "Have you any children?" On answering that she had none, she was told *to go to work and earn food*. She returned home, and her husband asked for some little nourishment, but she had none to give him. The jury, in rendering their verdict, stated that want of proper nourishment was the cause of death, and that it was a proper case for the authorities to inquire into.

That is only two cases of starvation—that is all. Only two cases within a week! It is shocking—it is inexcusable. Poets may starve in their garrets, too proud to ask assistance, but the average poor do not suffer themselves to starve to death until they have exhausted all efforts to obtain relief, and given up in despair. Who knows the rebuffs that these poor folks may have met with from the time when the sharp pangs of hunger first touched their hearts, till they passed to where "there is no more hunger?"—who but those who have felt it, can tell the deathly effect of being repelled by a cold-hearted official dispenser of alms? The citizens of Brooklyn need no stirring up to acts of personal charity; but, for the honor of human nature and of the City of Churches, we trust they will see that the so-called guardians of their poor be held to some account for these shocking occurrences, and that they will make provision that none other such cases are heard of in their city, while Heaven blesses it with plenty.

THE SENATE ON MEXICO.—We trust that in the discussions on the Franco-Mexican question, which were opened in the Senate yesterday, and which that body seems disposed to entertain, there will be no unnecessary heat displayed, and no false charges made against either of the belligerents. The speech of Senator McDougall, of California, on his Mexican resolutions, was highly injudicious. He accused France not only of a design of taking possession of the Mexican States, but of an intention of pushing her conquests further—of going through Lower California and seizing California, and then of seizing Texas and the more Southern States, and gaining control of the Mississippi River. It is, perhaps, no more improper in Mr. McDougall to make such charges against France than it was for the French Emperor to make the charge against our Government of a desire to seize Mexico, and dominate the Antilles and South America. But both the charge and the counter-charge are improper, insolent and offensive. The French charge was the most offensive, in that it was official; but Senators also must remember the importance that is put in Europe upon their declarations.

We do not see that any good can come from extended debate upon Mr. McDougall's resolutions, considering the form in which they stand and the shape events have assumed. They had as well be voted down at once, and our relations with France be left for the present in the charge of the State Department.

AN IMPORTANT REFORM.—We congratulate the country on the probability of at least one needed reform in the Army of the Potomac. The Washington correspondence of one of our City journals states that Gen. Hooker is determined to end the *regime* of "half-loyal, half-hearted, heavy and slow Generals," and that

"those whose spirit, speech and influence tend to produce insubordination and demoralization among the troops are doomed. The efficient officers in the army will now surely come up, and thorough discipline for both officers and men will as surely be enforced—discipline that shall require unquestioning obedience to orders, and abstinence from criticism and from prophecy of disaster."

No man knows better than Gen. Hooker the effect produced upon an army by harsh criticisms of plans formed by the commanding General, and by "prophecies of disaster" uttered on the eve of important movements. His own experience and observation have confirmed the teachings of common sense on this subject. He cannot fail to have noticed the depressing influence upon subordinate officers and men, of all such censures and denunciations. When a General of Division or of Corps, after receiving orders for an important movement against the enemy, does not scruple to denounce it as certain to fail—as ridiculous and absurd, and as affording proof that the commander has not brains for the authority he is commissioned to wield, he can scarcely expect his subordinates to show much alacrity or enthusiasm in their execution. No man knows this better than Gen. Hooker; and we are glad to see that he is prepared to administer the prompt and effective remedy which the case requires. It is nothing but the lack of such discipline which has prevented the Army of the Potomac from long ago winning a decided and decisive victory over the rebels in its front.

We trust that Gen. Hooker will not deem it necessary to go to Washington for "consultation" with the authorities there upon the cases which may arise for discipline under the very just and proper rule he has adopted. If any officer, whether he be commander of a Grand Division, of a brigade or a single regiment, sees fit to set an example of disloyalty and of mutiny to those under him, by needless, false and unmilitary criticisms of the kind referred to, we hope Gen. Hooker will instantly *dismiss him from the service*, as unfit to draw a sword in so good a cause—and that, too, without waiting to consult the President, the Secretary of War, or any other officer outside his army lines. Let them revise his action, and take the full responsibility of reversing it, if they see fit to do so. But let him not shrink from the exercise of all the power which he wields, to effect this great and greatly needed reform in the army under his command.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURGH.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT.

The Work of Widening the Canal Still Progressing.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Vicksburgh dates to the 30th ultimo have been received.

Gen. Grant had arrived.

The work of widening and deepening the canal is progressing. The rebels have planted a battery on the Mississippi shore, which commands the lower end of the canal.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the [illegible], says that Longstreet, with thirteen brigades, had gone to [illegible].

The gunboat *New Era* was attacked Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, near Island No. 10, by guerrillas, with three pieces of cannon. The boat returned fire with shell. The conflict lasted till near daylight, when the rebels retired. Their force was believed to be between 2,000 and 3,000.

The operator at Paducah reports that the command at Fort Donelson was attacked at an early hour this morning. At 4 this afternoon the engagement was going on. Reinforcements have gone forward.

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE.

Warrenton Surprised by Col. Wyndham's Cavalry—Patrols Sent to the Rappahannock and Sulphur Springs—No Enemy Found.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Accounts from Fairfax Court-house, received to-day, say that Col. Wyndham has just returned from an expedition to Warrenton. He surprised the town last night, and while there sent strong patrols to the Rappahannock at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo. These patrols found no enemy at either place. He captured in Warrenton eighty stand of arms, which he was obliged to destroy, having no facilities for bringing them away.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Verdi's popular opera, "Les Vepres Siciliennes," will be produced to-night, with an unusually strong distribution. Mr. Grau's best artists are in the cast.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. Anschutz having returned from Philadelphia, where his season has been little less than extraordinary—will give his first performance here to-night. The opera of "Der Freischutz," introducing all the artists, has been selected for the occasion.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—Last night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Mr. Grau's troupe gave, to the entire satisfaction of the most brilliant house we have yet seen at this Academy, the opera "Ernani." [illegible] were in the cast and very [illegible] in their respective rôles.

Gen. Burnside in Providence.

VISIT TO THE RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

By invitation of the General Assembly, Gen. Burnside to-day visited that body. Business was suspended, and the General was introduced to the members individually. No speeches were made. The reception was informal, but most cordial and hearty.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 2.

A boiler at Evans & Thompson's steam forge and rolling mill exploded to-night, killing [illegible] workmen and seriously wounding [illegible]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the Senate Military Committee Regarding the New Generals.

Proposed Reorganization of the Signal Corps.

A Measure to Stop the Pay of Officers Absent from Duty.

AMENDMENT OF THE TAX BILL.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

WORK OF THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Senate Military Committee, having passed a resolution to refer back to the President all the nominations for Major and Brigadier Generals now before them, an amendment has been prepared, which will be incorporated into some one of the bills now before the Senate, authorizing an increase of thirty Major Generals and seventy Brigadier Generals. This course will provide for as many as the service actually requires, and a selection will be made from the two hundred or over now before the Committee.

The same Committee are preparing an important bill reorganizing the Signal Corps. It is proposed to arrange it so as to make it a department under command of Maj. MYERS. Its present organization, as attached to the army, is found to be, in many respects, very inefficient. The Committee are determined to apply a remedy.

STOPPING THE PAY OF ABSENT OFFICERS.

An important bill, prepared by Senator LANE, of Kansas, is now before the Senate Military Committee, which proposes to stop the pay of unemployed military officers. It is the intention of the Committee and the Senate to put a stop, if possible, to this evil of absenteeism. There are between eight and ten thousand officers absent from their posts, many of whom have not been in service for months.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day replied to the resolution of the Senate in reference to the appointment of midshipmen in the navy. He states that they were made in accordance with an existing law, as construed by the Attorney-General.

THE TAX BILL.

The House Ways and Means Committee are still engaged upon the Tax bill. Several Committees, representing large interests, are importuning the Committee for a reduction of taxes on various articles in which they are interested. Instead of there being any reduction, the Committee will be compelled to add considerably to articles on the tax list. The question to be decided by Committee is, what articles can be additionally taxed?

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed all the Collectors and Assessors appointed under the Tax bill, except those to whom objections were made.

DEPUTATION OF PENNSYLVANIANS.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, accompanied by a number of members of the Philadelphia Councils and members of the State Legislature, arrived this morning.

THE PROPOSED TELEGRAPH.

The bill for a submarine telegraph to New-Orleans and Galveston hangs in the House on a call for the previous question, where it was left by the adjournment, and at which stage it will be taken up to-morrow.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The tabling of the bankrupt bill in the House to-day is no indication of the defeat of the measure. Mr. CONKLING has managed to lose some support which belongs to it, and the feeling is in favor of passing the Senate bill instead, as being the better calculated to secure the end in view.

MR. STEVENS' SPEECH.

Mr. STEVENS' speech, inclosing the debate on the Negro Regiment bill, was of unusual power, though, as usual, the Republicans complain that he did them about as much harm as good. His retort on WADSWORTH was peculiarly savage. He had been speaking of "the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky," Mr. WADSWORTH asked if he referred to him, apparently desiring to correct the statement he was making. "Oh, no," said STEVENS, "I referred to Mr. CRITTENDEN, whom I always delight to designate as the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, because he is distinguished."

In the course of his speech Mr. STEVENS brought out a terribly-damaging fact against Gen. McCLELLAN. He said he stated from facts within his own knowledge that McCLELLAN had as persistently disobeyed the orders of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT in the earlier part of this war, as recent developments showed he had disobeyed the President at a later period.

PAYING THE ARMY.

Several Paymasters left here yesterday for the Army of the Potomac, with funds to pay off several brigades in Gen. SIGEL'S Grand Division.

A DISLOYAL CLERK.

The brother of little SAMUEL S. COX, who was removed from a fat clerkship in the Interior Department, did not even claim to be a Union Democrat. In the Ohio election, a year ago, he violently opposed the Union ticket and labored zealously for straight Democratic candidates. His removal was asked for in a petition signed by a majority of Republican Congressmen; but in spite of this his friends hope to get him a place again,—this time in the War Department. It may be worth while to notice what official proposes now to provide him with Government support.

THE NORFOLK AND NEW-ORLEANS ELECTIONS.

The ground taken by the House Committee on Elections in reporting against the right of the Congressman elect from Norfolk to his seat, is, that there was not a fair expression of a sufficient number of loyal people to give it the semblance of honest representation. In New-Orleans they think there was such expression, and they do not deem it necessary to insist on compliance, in such cases, with legal formalities. If the loyal people of New-Orleans had agreed among themselves to vote without a call from the Military Governor or anybody else, they hold that the election would still have been good. In Norfolk, the absence of such a vote of a reasonable number of loyal people invalidates the election, and they oppose the admission.

VIOLATING THE BLOCKADE.

Two fellows, named W. W. WARD and J. W. LEWIS, were captured on Saturday by the Potomac flotilla, while on their way to Dixie with contraband goods. They were committed to the Old Capitol.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON'S" CHAPLAIN.

Rev. J. LANDSTREET, a rebel Chaplain, who was captured a few days ago by Col. WYNDHAM, at Middleburgh, Va., and who professes to be the spiritual adviser of Gen. "Stonewall JACKSON," was committed yesterday to the Old Capitol Prison, to await exchange. Since his capture, and until his incarceration, the reverend gentleman has been flourishing around among the [illegible] here, the lion of the sympathizing rebels of the city. When arrested, he became very indignant, and gave vent to his feelings in language anything but proper and becoming for gentlemen of the cloth.

THE WAY THE ARMY IS DEMORALIZED.

Col. BAKER, Chief of the Government Detective force in this City, yesterday succeeded in unearthing one of the smartest schemes of villainy that has yet been devised to demoralize the Army of the Potomac since the present war began. Colonels of regiments, for some time past, have realized that their commands were being reduced fearfully by discharges emanating from this city, but as the descriptive list of each one in turn was formally "ordered," it was sufficient evidence for them that the discharges were based upon proper documentary evidence of the disability of the applicant, and therefore could not remonstrate. But so many have recently been discharged upon certificates of disability, that now when a man is placed upon the sick list, it is a common saying among his associates that "he has gone for his discharge papers." Col. BAKER has been able to ascertain that many of these papers were obtained upon forged Surgeon's certificates, and has arrested, for participating in this business, a Dr. EMERSON, and a fellow named CHASE. Their "office" was in the Monumental Hotel bar-room, near the Railroad dépôt. Outside appeared prominently a sign: "Soldiers discharge papers obtained here." This, of course, attracted the attention of soldiers desirous of going home, and for several weeks past the Doctor and his *confreres* have carried on an extensive business. *For full papers of disability signed by the said* EMERSON as an army Surgeon, each soldier was required to pay $5. Hundreds of these certificates of disability have gone through the regular channel, and the soldiers have obtained an honorable discharge, entitling them to all the emoluments and benefits to be derived by any one. The Doctor, when arrested, with the utmost coolness acknowledged his guilt, knowing, it is said, that *there is no law under which he can be punished.* As a matter of safety, the Doctor and his friend CHASE have been placed in the Capitol prison.

REBEL OFFICERS CAPTURED.

W. F. LITTLEPAGE, supposed to be a rebel officer on his way to this city as a spy, was captured on Saturday by one of our gunboats on the Lower Potomac, and forwarded to the Provost-Marshal here, who committed him to the Old Capitol Prison.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following nominations for promotion in the Regular Army was sent in by the President on Friday, and, with those heretofore published in the TIMES, completes the list so far as made:

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon John F. Randolph, to be Surgeon, Aug. 27, 1862, *vice* De Camp, retired.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.—Second Lieut. James G. Potter, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1862, *vice* Burton, dismissed.

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry.—First Lieut. Thomas H. McCormick, to be Captain, Dec. 14, 1862, *vice* Bayard, died of wounds received in battle; Second Lieut. Copley Amory, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 17, 1862, *vice* L'Hommedieu, the Regimental Commissary; Second Lieut. William O'Connell, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1862, *vice* McCormick, promoted.

Sixth Regiment of Cavalry.—First Lieut. Ira W. Claflin, to be Captain, Dec. 23, 1862, *vice* Savage, resigned; Second Lieut. Isaac M. Ward, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1862, *vice* Dodge, dropped; Second Lieut. Albert Coats, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1862, *vice* [illegible], who vacates his regimental commission; Second Lieut. Joseph Kerin, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1862, *vice* Claflin, promoted.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieut. Harry C. Cushing, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 17, 1862, *vice* Baker, killed in battle; Second Lieut. Eugene A. Bancroft, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1862, *vice* Dickenson, killed in battle; Brevet Second Lieut. Sylvanus T. Rugg, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1862, *vice* Cushing, promoted; Brevet Second Lieut. John W. Roder, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1862, *vice* Bancroft, promoted.

Fifth Regiment of Artillery.—Brevet Second Lieut. W. W. Williams, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1862, *vice* Taliaferro, resigned.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Allen L. Anderson, to be Captain, Dec. 3, 1862, *vice* Elwood, deceased; Second Lieut. Franklin Coan(?), to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1862, *vice* Anderson, promoted.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut. Irvin B. Wright, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1862, *vice* Gray, deceased.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Stephen Van Rensselaer, to be Captain, Dec. 20, 1862, *vice* Pennington resigned; Second Lieut. William McC. Netterville, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1862, *vice* Rensselaer, promoted.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Clarence H. Corning, to be Captain, Dec. 11, 1862, *vice* Spencer, resigned; First Lieut. Thomas C. J. Bailey, to be Captain, Dec. 14, 1862, *vice* McLandburgh, killed in battle; Second Lieut. Alex. Mennies(?), to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1862, *vice* Carpenter, dismissed; Second Lieut. George W. Smith, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1862, *vice* Corning, promoted; Second Lieut. Lemuel H. Warren, to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1862, *vice* Baily, promoted.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Nathaniel C. Kinney, to be Captain, Nov. 25, 1862, *vice* Breslin, dismissed. Second Lieut. Gilbert S. Carpenter, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1862, *vice* Kinney, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—Private Samuel Hildeburn, of the United States army, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Texing(?), whose appointment has been revoked.

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry.—Sergt.-Maj. John G. Webster, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* O'Connell, promoted.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.—Sergt. William Brophy, of Company D, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hastings, the regimental Adjutant; Sergt. John Stoddard, of Co. I, to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Sergt. Samuel L. Conklin(?), of Company E, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Coon, promoted.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Sergt. Richard Combs, of Co. E, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Rice, whose appointment has been revoked.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.—Sergt. David Hazzard, of Co. F, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Wright, promoted.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.—Sergt. D. W. Carr, of Co. B, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Netterville, promoted; Sergt. W. W. Patterson, of Co. F, Second Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, *to fill an original vacancy.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following soldiers have died since our last report:

Fred. Hopkins, Co. I, 9th New-York Cavalry.
L. C. Smith, Co. G, 16th Maine.
Sergt. P. H. McManus, Co. H, 105th New-York.
M. Gariety, Co. A, 9th Massachusetts.
Wm. T. Barrett, Co. K, 39th Massachusetts.
John E. Pope, Co. A, 21 New-York Cavalry.
John Mosner(?), Co. B, 146th New-York.
L. E. Smith, Co. G, 6th New-York Cavalry.
A. Hill, Co. F, 28th Massachusetts.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND HAY.

Col. RUCKER, Dépôt Quartermaster here, invites proposals, to be received up to Feb. 9, for furnishing the Government with 200,000 bushels of oats and 5,000 tons of hay—the oats to weigh 32 pounds to the bushel, and the hay 2,000 pounds to the ton. Bids from disloyal parties will not be recognized.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision relative to stamps required upon certificates of corporation stock: Whenever the officers of a corporation receive satisfactory evidence that any person, persons or party shall become stockholders in such corporation, and shall make in the books thereof the requisite entries, showing that such person, persons or party shall have become stockholders, and shall make and sign certificate or certificates thereof, it shall be the duty of such officers to affix to every such certificate the appropriate revenue stamp, the expense thereof to be paid by the persons or party for whose use or benefit such certificate or certificates shall be made and signed.

THE NEW-ORLEANS ELECTION CASES.

The Committee on Elections, in deciding upon the claims of Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN to seats in the House from Louisiana, say they were elected under the proclamation of the Military Governor, SHEPLEY. The principal doubtful point in the case appears to be the time of election fixed by him differing from that of the law of Louisiana. The fact, however, that the rebel Governor had deserted his duty, while the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every State a Republican form of Government, made it necessary for the Military Governor to assume to fix a time for the elections.

LANDS IN MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS.

Senator DOOLITTLE, to-day, introduced a bill, appropriating to Maine nearly $114,000, and Massachusetts $[illegible], for lands, the titles to which must be quieted under the treaty of Washington.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Lieut. ALBERT KAUTZ has been ordered to the West Gulf blockading squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymasters HENRY M. [illegible] and WILLIAM D. [illegible], have been ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

The Navy Department offers a reward of fifty dollars for the arrest of Acting Ensign GEORGE MAYHEW(?), of Portsmouth, N. H., deserter from the United States steamer *Vanderbilt.*

MEETING OF PUBLISHERS.

A meeting of newspaper publishers from all parts of the country has been called to meet here Monday evening next, to urge upon Congress the importance of reducing or repealing the duty on imported paper.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

SPEECHES OF WM. E. DODGE, GEN. CASEY, ADMIRAL FOOTE, SENATOR WILLEY AND OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

The President was in his accustomed seat in Dr. GURLEY'S Church, in New-York-avenue, yesterday morning, and listened with fixed attention, as did a large congregation, to a discourse on the relations of the Christian Sabbath, by Rev. Mr. COOK, of your City.

A large public meeting was held at the same place last evening, to promote the better observance of Sunday in the army and navy. The speakers were preeminently "representatives"—from the pulpit, the counting-house, the army, the navy, the Senate and the House. Rev. Mr. COOK sketched the history and results of the beneficent reforms connected with the New-York Sabbath Committee's enterprises, and opened the discussion of the topic of the evening.

WM. E. DODGE, Esq., your merchant prince, made one of his happiest addresses, illustrating by his experience in railway boards of direction, and as a traveler, the economical advantages of due Sabbath observance, and applying the principles thus illustrated to the army and navy.

The veteran Gen. CASEY responded to an invitation for his testimony, and in a few brief sentences gave utterance to sentiments worthy to be proclaimed in the ears of the army and the nation. "I have been thirty-six years in the military service," said he, "and I know that the army needs a Sabbath. I was five years in the Florida war. In long marches, better time will be made, and the men will go through in better condition by resting on the Sabbath than by continuous marching. No prudent General will plan for a Sunday battle. I would appeal to the American people to save our American Sabbath. If our wealth is lost in this terrible war, it may be recovered. If our young men are killed off, others will grow up: *but if our Sabbath is lost, it can never be restored, and all is lost.*" The audience was affected to tears by these sententious words, from the gray-headed warrior.

Rear-Admiral FOOTE followed in behalf of the Navy, and illustrated the value of the Sabbath to the discipline and efficiency of his branch of the service, from his own experience at sea and on the Western flotilla. He said he had always taken the chaplain's place, when there was no such officer present, as he thought every commander should. And he advocated the same courage and decision in the discharge of Christian duty as in the performance of military or naval duties.

Senator WILLEY, of Western Virginia, made a noble speech, breathing the spirit of loyalty to God and country. His view of national dependence on God, and of the necessity of prosecuting a righteous war in a manner to secure the favor of Heaven and in subordination to law, human and divine, was strongly and eloquently expressed. He was followed with a few cordial words from the Hon. Mr. ODELL, of Brooklyn, and the meeting dispersed.

Who has not observed the fact that the rebels show in the dispatches of their Generals, in the discipline of their armies, and in all that we learn of their policy, a juster sense of their dependence on the Supreme Being, and of the power of the religious element, than is common among National officers? Why is this? Should it be so? Are we strong enough to conquer without the aid of "the God of Mercy and of Battles?" Can even a just cause triumph when contended for in the spirit of lawlessness and self-sufficiency? Will not the counsels of these veteran Generals and Admirals and Senators be heeded now when our own strength is proven to be weakness and our unaided wisdom folly? Yours, L. N. K.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Second Page.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

From Our Own Reporter.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. McDowell recalled Lieut.-Col. Tillson, Capt. Haven, Col. Schriver and Capt. Leski, to show further, in contradiction of Col. Locke's testimony, that Gen. King was not in company with Gen. McDowell on the afternoon of the 29th of August, and that no communication passed between Gen. McDowell and Gen. Porter on the subject of the latter's remaining where he was. These witnesses stated that as aids of Gen. McDowell, almost constantly in his presence on the afternoon of that day, they knew nothing of the presence of Gen. King with Gen. McDowell, and nothing of any communication between Gen. McDowell and Gen. Porter, through staff officers of the latter or otherwise, after Gen. McDowell left Gen. Porter at the head of the latter's column.

Gen. Milroy not having arrived to testify, that part of his official report relating to the conduct of Gen. McDowell on the 30th of August, was, by consent of Gen. McDowell, read as evidence, as follows: "At one time, not receiving assistance from the rear, as I had a right to expect after having sent for it, and our struggling battalions being nearly overcome by the weight and persistence of the enemy's attack, I fell back about one-half mile to where I understood Gen. McDowell was with a large portion of his corps. I found him, and appealed to him in the most urgent manner to send a brigade forward at once to save the day or all would be lost. He answered coldly in substance that it was not his business to help everybody, and he was not going to help Gen. Sigel. I told him I was not fighting with Gen. Sigel's corps; that my *brigade had got out of ammunition some time before* and gone to the rear, and that I had been fighting with a half dozen different brigades, and that I had not inquired where or to what particular corps they belonged. He inquired of one of his Aids if Gen. —— was fighting over there on the left. He answered he thought he was. McDowell replied that he would send him help, for he was a good fellow. He then gave the order for a brigade to start, which was all I desired. I dashed in front of them, waved my sword, and cheered them forward."

Lieut. Roebling, Sixth New-York Battery, called by Gen. McDowell, was present on the 30th of August last, on the occasion of Gen. Milroy coming to Gen. McDowell and asking for reinforcements. Gen. Milroy came to within 70 or 75 feet of Gen. McDowell; was in a very excited state of mind, and spoke at the top of his voice. He was waving his sword and his hat was off. He said, "For God's sake, General send a few regiments into those woods. My poor men are being all cut to pieces. If you will send me some reinforcements we will be able to drive the enemy back yet." In addition to this, he made a great many expressions without any apparent connection. Gen. McDowell did not make any reply to Gen. Milroy which could have been heard by the latter. After hesitating some ten minutes, and on receiving a note by an officer, Gen. McDowell gave orders for a brigade of Porter's to advance into the woods. Witness did not hear any thing said by either Gen. McDowell or Gen. Milroy about Gen. Sigel.

Question by the Court—Gen. McDowell was talking with Gen. Porter during the ten minutes hesitation. After reading the note, Gen. McDowell said, with *great animation*, "*now I have authority—now all is right. Let us go in.*"

Capt. J. W. Cutting testified to about the same effect. He did not think that Gen. McDowell made any reply to Gen. Milroy, and was quite certain that nothing was said about Gen. Sigel.

Col. Buchanan, who went with the reinforcements which were sent forward, is expected to be examined to-morrow, when the evidence is to be closed.

The Arrest of the Proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. BOILEAU, the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, who was arrested on the charge of treason, and confined in Fort McHenry, has resumed the publication of his paper.

In to-day's issue he has a letter which was written in Fort McHenry.

In this letter, he says:

"Those who supposed that we were other than a Union Democrat have been mistaken. We advocate the claims of the Democratic party because the men of that party are the truest friends of the Union. He is no Democrat who is not unqualifiedly in favor of the Union and the Constitution."

GEN. McCLELLAN IN BOSTON.

Deputations from Portland, Me., Concord, N. H., and Lowell, Mass., wait upon Him—A Grand Serenade by all the Music Bands of Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

A delegation from Portland, Me., numbering a hundred of the most influential and respectable gentlemen of that city, had an interview with Gen. McCLELLAN last evening, and through the Hon. L. D. M. SWEAT, their Chairman, presented him with the complimentary resolutions inviting him to visit the City of Portland.

Gen. McCLELLAN received the Committee with the greatest courtesy, expressing his thanks for the flattering honor conferred upon him. He then alluded with satisfaction to the conservative feeling which he saw springing up in New-England, and remarked that he saw in this conservatism the hope, the strength and the glory of the nation. In concluding his short but eloquent speech, he promised to send on a written reply to the invitation to visit the citizens of Portland.

A Committee from Concord, N. H., then called upon the General, and presented him with an invitation to visit that city, after which Col. JOHN A. [illegible] made a brief complimentary address.

Gen. McCLELLAN responded, saying that he felt highly honored at receiving such an invitation from his fellow-citizens of Concord, and he knew not how sufficiently to thank them for it, but that he was unable to accept of it, in consequence of having already exceeded the time devoted to his visit to the East. He further said that he was preparing a history of the Peninsula campaign, to which he wished to devote the principal portion of his time. At some future time, however, he hoped to have the pleasure of meeting his friends in Concord—but until then he must ask their kindly patience.

A delegation from the City of Lowell, Mass., then waited upon the General for the purpose of tendering him the hospitalities of that city.

The General replied that he deeply regretted that he was compelled to decline this kind and unexpected invitation, but that he hoped the delegation would convey to the citizens of Lowell his appreciation of the honor they had done him, as he felt and appreciated it deeply.

The General will visit Lawrence to-day.

To-night a grand serenade will be given to the General by all the musical bands of the City of Boston, who will assemble in front of the Tremont House.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3—P. M.

Gen. McCLELLAN, accompanied by his wife and several friends, visited Lawrence to-day, in a special train. His reception was the most hearty of any demonstration in the history of that city. Thousands of citizens greeted him, amid the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. By invitation of WILEY(?) EDMANDS, Treasurer, the General was escorted to the Pacific Mills and manufactory. The General took much interest in examining that immense manufactory. After passing through the various operating rooms, he was conducted to the hall of the Pacific Company, where 3,000 children, who were assembled, greeted him with hearty cheers, and sang a couple of songs—"March along" and the "Star Spangled Banner"—with which the General and his company seemed much pleased. Afterwards the party partook of a collation in one of the Pacific buildings.

Early in the evening the party returned to Boston.

The General has been obliged to decline all the invitations to visit Portland, Concord, Lowell, &c.

The Serenade to Gen. McClellan.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

The serenade to Gen. McCLELLAN *took place* this evening, at the Tremont House, where he is *stopping. The affair was almost wholly private, and* but few outsiders were admitted. The orchestra consisted of over 50 pieces, and the music was furnished in the parlors.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 Water-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes For sale CHEAP FOR CASH, At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN or inconvenience, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER MULTIPEDAL TRUSS invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. *Riggs' Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.*

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3, suddenly, DAVID P. ARNOLD, aged 49 years.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

BROWN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, RACHEL C. BROWN, widow of late Brittain [illegible] Brown, aged [illegible] years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother, Robert Carnley, No. 193 East 16th-st., on Friday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURGESS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, SOPHIE, adopted daughter of Walton and Sophie S. Burgess, aged six years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at No. 15 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

DUPIGNAC.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, Mrs. [illegible] A. TRAVIS, relict of the late Alexander Dupignac, aged [illegible] years and 1 month.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 11 Commerce-st., without further invitation.
☞ California and Buenos Ayres papers please copy.

EARL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, ADELAIDE HAMILTON, daughter of David M. and Jane E. Earl, in the 3d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 40 Hammond-st.

EARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at the St. Denis Hotel, LOUISE AMANDA, wife of Maj. F. S. Earle, in the 21st year of her age.
Her remains will be taken to Grand Rapids, Mich., on Thursday morning.

FRASER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 1, THOMAS FRASER, in the [illegible] year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 30 West 29th-st.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, ANN ANDERSON, wife of the late Wm. Fowler, of this City, aged 84 years, 11 months and 11 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 100 East 21st-st.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 2, after a severe and lingering illness, DEBORAH, relict of Peter Jackson, in the 68th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends, also those of her sons, James L. and Peter H. Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 113 East 30th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KEARNEY.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 2, CATHARINE MONTGOMERY, relict of James Hude Kearney, of that City, aged 85 years.
The relatives and friends of her family, and those of her brother, Hon. James Parker, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, C. McKnight Smith, M. D., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT(?).—In this City, at her late residence, No. 31 Amity-st., MARY [illegible], in her 89th year.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Chambers-st. at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the depot.

SMITH.—In New-Brunswick, on Sunday, Feb. 1, HENRIETTA BELL, daughter of Israel Smith, and granddaughter of Admiral Charles H. Bell, U. S. Navy, aged 3 years and 10 months.

STEVENSON.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3, JANET SCOTT, wife of Peter Stevenson.
The funeral will take place on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 60 West 20th-st. The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

WESCOTT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, LORAINE ESTELLE WESCOTT, daughter of Robert P. and Cecilia Westcott, aged 1 year, 11 months and 21 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 54 East 16th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, DAVID JAMES WATERS, beloved son and only child of James and Lydia Waters, aged 3 years, 5 months and 24 days.
The remains will be interred in York Bay Cemetery, on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 101 West 28th-st.

WETMORE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, TIMOTHY R. WETMORE, aged 23 years and 4 months.
Notice of the funeral will be given on Thursday.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 57.—Feb. 3, 1863.
21, 1, 2, 34, 64, 14, 28, 11, 45, 42, 75, 65.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 58.—Feb. 3, 1863.
15, 57, 24, 16, 5, 26, 36, 12, 30, 4, 61, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated upon my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that *fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to himself.* I am *completely restored to hearing.*

JOSEPH MANNING, No. 109 West 28th-st.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by a roaring noise *in my head*, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr. Von *Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the Doctor* has shown that skill and knowledge which has placed him at the head of his profession. I do, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care.

HENRY BROWNING, No. 241 West 36th-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear distinctly, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS, Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied.

S. A. SMITH, No. 139 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Scrofula, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, but only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.

Libraries and small parcels of books, pamphlets, engravings, &c., bought for ready money.

Just received, 20,000 magnificent colored stereoscopic views, selling at $1 50 per dozen. Also, a choice collection of books, new and old, on American History.

Also, a fine collection of works on Architecture, from the library of a collector.

LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

PANDORA'S THREE GREATEST EVILS SQUELCHED.

Wisdom stands daily at No. 312 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., sending forth her honored hosts of animated sandwiches to inform the unwary that BROWNE'S PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS are the only remedy for exorbitant coal dealers, medical quacks, and heartless undertakers.

FLOORING—LARGE VARIETY. [illegible] BOX, SHINGLES, SHELVING, and a general assortment of Lumber, at wholesale and retail, by SMITH & WILLSON, 1st-av., corner 20th-st.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 50.

ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, by the publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THE CAUSES and proper treatment of Spermatorrhea, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal Newspaper dépôts; at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the Author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

ATTENTION.—CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, chilblains, frosted feet, &c., skillfully treated by Dr. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway. His ALLEVIATOR for corns, bunions, &c., proves successful. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail at 25c., 50c., $1 per box.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS.—CLASSES FOR LAdies, gentlemen and boys, accompanied with music, at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Ladies' class under the direction of Mrs. Z. B. PLUMB.

S. T.—1860.—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock, S. T.—1860.—X. &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: This institution has received and extended aid to over 15,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital and on every battle-field.

With respect, your servant,

Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5, 1862.

* * * * * I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X. means.

Yours, truly, H. B. KINGSLEY.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.:

We are compelled to order 12 dozen Plantation Bitters, to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.

Respectfully yours,

SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1862.

* * * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years' standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c.,

REV. J. S. CATHORN.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1862.

Messrs. Drake & Co.: The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige, Yours truly,

T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against the spurious article of Lye for making soap, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED LYE is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade mark for it being "SAPONIFIER," or "CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED parties to endeavor to IMITATE it in VIOLATION of the Company's PATENTS.

☞ ALL manufacturers, BUYERS or SELLERS of these SPURIOUS lyes will be PROSECUTED.

SEE the DECREE of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in favor of this Company, published under heading "Public Notices," in to-day's issue.

PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OFFICES, Philadelphia—No. 121 Walnut-st. Pittsburgh—Duquesne-way and Pitt-st.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup removed to No. 48 Dey-st. Mrs. WINSLOW'S DOMESTIC RECEIPTS, a nice little cook-book, can be had gratis by applying as above.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., SHIPPERS OF SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL

COAL

Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH, BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH, DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH AND COALS BY SINGLE CARGO or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices. OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.

T. A. BROUWER,

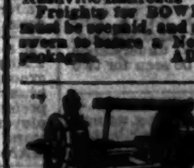
(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER,) Importer and Manufacturer of

NECK TIES,

48 Murray Street.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY Are now running daily expresses over the Louisville and Nashville Railroads. Freights for BOWLING GREEN and NASHVILLE must be prepaid, and an invoice of the goods, properly sworn to before a Notary Public, should accompany the package. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, New-York.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP, Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD. Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y. J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, for Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, &c. NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING. INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY, AND RUBBER GOODS, of every description, wholesale and retail. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MFG. CO., No. 205 Broadway.

MOURNING WATCH CHAINS.

New Styles; some as low as Three Dollars, Four Dollars, Five Dollars, and Six Dollars, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES. JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS. NEW STYLES. Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars a Set, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS. NEW STYLES. Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars a Set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold an election on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at the WESTCHESTER HOUSE, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., for the election of Officers of the Association and for Delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, SPENCER KIRBY, DANIEL L. PETTEE, JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Special Committee.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Ruptures, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXCELLENT, well-disposed young woman, who is neat and economical in her kitchen, a situation as good cook and baker; is a first-class washer and ironer; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; will go in the country; best of reference. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a very experienced and trustworthy girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; has lived [illegible] years in first-class families and is desirous of [illegible], willingness of disposition, character and efficiency, cannot fail to please. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family, who understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and bread, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; is competent to take entire charge of the kitchen; the best of City reference given. Inquire at or address by note [illegible], No. [illegible] [illegible]-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A place as good cook; understands her business thoroughly, besides baking and pastry; will assist with washing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 23 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands [illegible] baking and pastry; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 127 West [illegible]-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED BY a respectable Protestant girl a situation as plain cook or would do general housework in a small private family, the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 666 Broadway, room 21.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a strong, willing and capable girl as cook, washer and ironer, and to assist in the general housework of a small family. No one need apply who cannot furnish the best references for character, &c. Call at the corner of Montague and Hicks-sts., Wednesday and Thursday, between 9 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERman cook, who understands her business perfectly, and also a chambermaid and waitress, wish situations together in a private family (she understands washing and ironing) in the country or City; have good references. Can be seen at No. 3 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK by a person who understands her business perfectly; the best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French, English and American cooking; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in all its branches; can give the very best of City references. Call at No. 32 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced person, in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has the best City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 306 3d-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman in a private family as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 East [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two Protestant girls; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to Brooklyn or Jersey City; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 157 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 54 West Washington-place, near Christopher-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl, as cook; she understands her business thoroughly, and is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastries; would be willing to do a small part of the washing. Call at [illegible] West [illegible]-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 138 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; also the dairy; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, [illegible] and ironer; [illegible] [illegible]; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash, iron, and good baker; would go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 200 West [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 439 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in English and American cooking; the best of City reference can be given. Apply for two days, at No. 169 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing; has good City reference from her last place; has no objection to the country. Call, for one day, at No. 280 East 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A RESPECTable Protestant woman as chambermaid in a first-class family; must understand her business thoroughly, and be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 397 4th-av., (late No. [illegible] Greene-st.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would take the charge of children; has excellent reference in both capacities. Inquire for two days at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, and take care of children; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 424 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., [illegible] back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c., COOK, &c.—Situations wanted by two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid [illegible], the other as [illegible]; [illegible] the country. [illegible] for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived three years, No. 21 Madison-square, 23d-st. Call for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands fluting. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 199 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would like to take care of growing children, or assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 229 East 23d-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply, for two days, at No. 166 Greenwich-st., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—An American Protestant woman, of middle age, no incumbrance, wishes a situation in either of the above capacities. Is a person of character and intelligence, an excellent seamstress, and will be found a practical and valuable housekeeper or nurse. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL 16 years of age, a situation, in a very respectable family, to do light work and mind children. Inquire at No. 66 Bank-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to do general housework or chamberwork; lately landed. Call at No. 213 West [illegible]-st., [illegible] floor, front room.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.—English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all; also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-House. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—All private families, hotels, boarding-houses supplied with good servants, as usual; City or country; English, Protestant and others; a number of excellent cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, to-day. Girls for housework and general servants—all good servants—wanted immediately.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant young woman, a situation in a family [illegible]; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement. Call or address E. M.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent person wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 West 26th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl as child's nurse or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 6th-st., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Ireland, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer, is accustomed to children, and is willing to make herself useful; wages no object; references given. Call at No. 836 3d-av., near 24th-st., top floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable woman as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of the nursing, and is willing to make herself useful if required; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at E. A. REYNOLD'S, milliner, No. 388 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable woman, as child's nurse; perfectly understands the care of children; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Inquire of Mrs. CLARKE, No. 125 Elizabeth-st., for three days.

AS WET NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse. Call or address No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A DRESSMAKER WHO thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take care of a child; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT woman desires a situation as seamstress, and to take charge of a grown child; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do family sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible] 1st-av., near [illegible]-st., up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to taking care of children or to waiting on a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 97 East 23d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., in the store, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to do all styles of family sewing, shirts and children's clothes; is quick at the needle, and cuts and fits; wages $7. Call at 162 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; is a first-class embroiderer. Call, for two days, at No. 130 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be highly recommended.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker wants work by the day in some private family. Address Mme. EXMES, Bible-house Post-office.

PLAIN SEWING WANTED BY AN AMERIcan girl by the day or week; is an excellent sewer; can do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good reference. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 160 West 22d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A VERY competent Protestant young woman wants a situation as above, or to do chamberwork and washing; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, &c. Inquire at No. 15 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; has four years' City reference from her last employer; none but the best families need apply, at 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation, in a first-class private family, as waitress; understands her work in every respect; has had experience; lived eight years in one place, and over two years in her last place, from whence she can give unexceptionable reference for honesty and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 University-place.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted in a private family, as above, by a very respectable young woman; best of City reference given. Call at No. 31 6th-av., second floor, front room.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A situation as book-keeper, assistant, or clerk; is thoroughly competent, and will accept a moderate salary; City reference given. Address ARTHUR, Box 178 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or farmer and gardener, by a young married man, (Protestant,) who understands perfectly the management of a farm, and is careful with horses, and has good recommendations. Address A. B., New-Utrecht Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, (Scotchman,) with very small family; has had ten years practical experience in this country; has been in one place during this period; can refer to either for very superior [illegible] [illegible] as to capability, trustworthiness, &c. Address for this week to HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 265 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Protestant married man, as gardener and to take care of a gentleman's country residence; who understands his business in all its branches. Address W. H. B., New-Utrecht Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man capable of laying out grounds; practical florist and fruit grower; first-rate vegetable grower; new places laid out in order; with good reference. Address F. G., Box No. 266 Times office, for one week.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUation wanted, as gardener and coachman, or to take charge of a small country place, by a young man who has occupied similar positions in the vicinity of New-York, and can refer to former employers. Address M. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation wanted by a single man as coachman and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; can come well recommended for such a situation. Address T. M., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; one who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; best of references given. Call on or address, for two days, J. R., at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman, a first-class coachman and groom, in a private family; can refer to first-class families in the City. Call or address, D. T., No. 116 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business, with the best of City reference. Apply at his present situation, No. 33 5th-av., or at the stable, corner of 4th-av. and 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 216 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good country and City references. Address, for 3 days, W. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 219 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful; country preferred; has the best of references from his last employer. Can be seen for three days at Theodore's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., or a letter addressed to COACHMAN will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a native of London, Eng., a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to City or country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Letters addressed to W. P., Box No. [illegible] Times Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom; understands the proper care of horses, and is a good driver; would keep things in good style; good reference given. Address W. Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a steady, sober Protestant man, as coachman or groom for a gentleman; is a good groom and driver; well understands the thorough care of horses. Can be seen by addressing a note to C. M., No. 133 West 4th-st., for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; City reference unexceptionable. Address P. M., Box No. 205 Times Office, for two days.

AS SWISS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A middle-aged man with good references, who speaks English, German and French, wishes a situation in that capacity. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an experienced single man, who has the best of City reference. Any commands left at No. 874 Broadway, for E. T., will be attended to for three days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, to make himself useful in any way in a store; can write a fair hand, and is not afraid to work. Can be seen till suited at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERSON OF ability and experience, over middle age, a situation in a stock and exchange broker's office, or would attend to a correspondence or adjusting accounts; is a good penman and accountant, and requires but a moderate compensation for a short or long period. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,516 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NINETEEN years old, a situation in some wholesale business; stationery or grocery preferred; has been employed in the latter for the last two years. Can furnish the best of references. Address W., Box No. 217 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY A man who understands the care of horses and cattle; is sober, honest and willing; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 209 Times Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and experienced accountant. Address M., Box No. 144 Times Office.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A young man of undoubted integrity and good business capacity, is desirous of taking an agency that will enable him to travel through Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; he is a resident of Minnesota and familiar with that country; the best of City references. Address J. S., care of S. E. Chittenden & Co.

HELP WANTED.

A DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to engage a first-class gentleman as head clerk, in a fine store; must be industrious, of good address, considerable tact, prepossessing appearance, and have A No. 1 references. Inquire at No. 113 Pearl-st., or address D., Box No. 3,616 Post-office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an experienced Protestant nurse and seamstress, competent to take care of an infant; good City reference required. Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 on Tuesday and Wednesday, 3d and 4th of February, at No. 28 West 38th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A WELL-RECOMMENDed infant's nurse—American English or German—to go a short distance from town. Address, by mail, J. GARDNER, No. 46 West 17th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, ON STATEN Island, a woman as good plain cook; she will be required to wash bed and table linen, and must understand making butter. Apply to-day, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 7 West 38th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Must have good references. Apply for two days, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at No. 29 West 18th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK IN A PRIVATE family; she must thoroughly understand her business, and bring good references. Apply at No. 17 East 37th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., before 12 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FRENCH OR GERman girl as waiter, &c. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 11 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER; SALAry liberal; 12 conductors, 2 brakemen. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 788.

A CARD TO THE PATRONS OF THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the death of Charles Bookham, many letters are miscarried by being addressed to Bookham & Bedell, Mr. Bookham, &c. I take the liberty to inform my patrons who wish first-class reliable servants, that all orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, 397 4th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., is by mutual consent and the withdrawal of Mr. Alfred G. Peckham, this day dissolved.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, William H. Merrill, Dennis M. Fitch and George Allin, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

(Signed,) ALFRED G. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.

Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers, partners in the late firm of Peckham, Merrill, Fitch & Co., have this day entered into copartnership, under the name and firm of MERRILL, FITCH & ALLIN, for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of jewelry and fancy goods.

Their place of business will be that of the late firm, at No. 13 John-st., in the City of New-York, where they will attend to the settlement of the business of the late firm.

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.

Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FURMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.
JOHN M. FURMAN,
HENRY V. REEVE.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, for the transaction of the business hereinafter specified, within this State, upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is "LOWBER, OSTROM & CO."

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the distilling and rectifying business, and the buying and selling of all kinds of merchandise relating thereto.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners, and their respective places of residence, are as follows, viz.: John M. Furman, who resides in the Town and County of Westchester, State of New-York, is the special partner, and Edward J. Lowber, James A. Ostrom, William Parr and Henry V. Reeve, each of whom resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners.

Fourth—The amount of the capital stock which John M. Furman, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is seventy-five thousand dollars in cash.

Fifth—The said partnership is to commence on the second day of February, 1863, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1868.

EDWARD J. LOWBER,
JAMES A. OSTROM,
WILLIAM PARR,
HENRY V. REEVE,
JOHN M. FURMAN.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, expired by limitation on the 1st inst. The outstanding business will be settled by HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges.

WM. UNDERHILL, Jr.,
EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firms of HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, for the purpose of conducting the business of the importation and sale of French china.

EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SINGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL has been dissolved by the death of Mr. Hooper C. Ball. Either of the surviving partners will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS BARNARD,
HENRY F. PARSELL.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN MR. CHARLES FANNING into partnership. The business will be conducted under the style of LUCIUS HART & CO.
LUCIUS HART,
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863. Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NOTICE.—THEODORE SCHULTZ IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

MR. THOS. E. HIGDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK CADETS, No. 585 Broadway.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THOSE desiring to join this corps:
Cap and accoutrements at No. 584 Broadway, $4 50.
Uniform at Monroe's, St. Nicholas Hotel, $14.
Musket at No. 6 Maiden-lane, $15.
Three months' instruction in light infantry tactics, bayonet and calisthenic exercises, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 3 to 5 P. M., $12.
Arrangement of classes according to age.
Preparatory class, from 6 to 10 years.
Junior companies, from 10 to 15 years.
Senior company, 15 years and upward.
This class and companies drill on different hours.
The instructions will continue until the middle of June.
Applicants will report to
Maj. HLASKO, at the Armory daily, from 3 to 5 P. M.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices.
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. [illegible] Bowery and No. 12 Division-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Company for the [illegible] fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1862.

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1861	$[illegible]	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1862	$[illegible]	
Total amount of Premiums		$1,[illegible]
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums,) and Interest received on Investments		$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year	$411,013 61	
Reinsurances, Expenses and Taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Profits		$[illegible]

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year, as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF PROFITS.

Net Profits, $[illegible]. Reserve for estimated claims unadjudicated and bad debts, $[illegible]—$141,[illegible]. Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of Fifteen per cent. return on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1863, $[illegible]—$107,[illegible]. Deduct dividend already paid to stockholders, being 3 1-6 per cent. on cash capital, [illegible]. Total, [illegible].

Of this residue Thirty per cent. will be paid cash to stockholders, on and after March 10, 1863, being 4 per cent. on cash capital, [illegible].

There will also be a scrip dividend, payable on and after June 1, 1863, of 2 per cent. on the cash capital, making the total dividend for the year, paid to stockholders, equal to fourteen and one-sixth per cent. Payable, in cash on and after March 10, 1863, to makers of security notes, being 1½ per cent. on amount of such notes, [illegible].

Payable, in scrip, on and after June 1, 1863, to dealers on earned premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $575,153 40)—8 per cent., [illegible].

Undivided balance, $[illegible].

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

United States and New-York City Stocks		$[illegible]
Loans on demand, on Gold	$129,000 00	
Cash in Banks	[illegible]	
Interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on Investments, and Cash with Agents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reinsurance and Salvage Claims and Unpaid Premiums		[illegible]
Bills Receivable		[illegible]
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Sundry Claims due the Company, &c.		[illegible]
Total amount of Assets		$1,[illegible]

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
DAN'L W. TELLER,
} Committee.

JANUARY 27, 1863.

On and after 1st February, 1863, dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving, in lieu of scrip at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upwards, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE, of C. Dorr & Co.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
GEORGE MILN,
ABEL DENISON, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,
WM. H. HALSEY, of Harbeck & Halsey.
THOS. BARRON,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
E. G. MORRIS,
ALBERT G. LEE, of Collis, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
ALBERT E. KENT, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President N. Western R. R. Co., Chicago.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
WILLIAM YOUNG, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
ANDREW J. RICH, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
DANIEL W. TELLER, of Galway, Casado & Teller,
JOS. MORRISON,
WM. H. POPHAM, of Popham & Haxtun.
DAVID OGDEN,
E. G. MORRIS, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
EZRA NYE,
HENRY J. CAMMANN, of Wilson & Cammann.
THOMAS LORD,
LAWRENCE MYERS, of Lawrence Myers & Co.
CHAS. A. LORD,
ROBERT BOWNE, of Bowne & Co.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, of Satterlee & Co.
JOHN D. BATES, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
JEWITT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
MOSES MERICK, of Oswego.
DAVID J. ELY, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.
E. G. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.
The Transfer Books are now open.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., (COR. OF CEDAR,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its charter:

Outstanding premiums Jan. 1, 1862		$[illegible]
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862:		
On marine risks	$[illegible]	
On fire risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]
Earned premiums on risks marked off from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862		[illegible]
Losses paid during the year:		
On marine risks	$124,[illegible]	
On fire risks	12,109 [illegible]—$136,[illegible]	
Return premiums and expenses		[illegible]
The Company have the following assets:		
Cash on hand		$[illegible]
United States, City Banks and other Stocks, Bonds, &c.		[illegible]
Loans on Stocks, &c.		[illegible]
Bonds and mortgages, interest due, and on other loans, salvages, re-insurance claims, &c.		[illegible]
Real estate		[illegible]
Premium notes and bills receivable		[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]
Balance remaining with the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862		$[illegible]

The Board of Trustees have this day

Resolved, That an interest of Six per Cent. be declared and paid on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Tuesday in February next. Also,

Resolved, That a dividend of Forty-one per Cent. be declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, (free of Government tax,) for which certificates will be issued on and after the 6th day of April next. And further

Resolved, That after reserving one million of dollars of profits, the entire amount of scrip issued by the Company prior to the year 1856, and fifty per cent. of the issue of that year will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the third Tuesday of February next, the certificates to be surrendered and canceled to the extent paid.

By order of the Board,
FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN FALCONER,	JAYNE BREA,
MOSES TAYLOR,	SUMNER R. STONE,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	R. E. GRAVES,
JOHN P. NESMITH,	JAMES V. ELWELL,
PAUL SPOFFORD,	SIDNEY GREENE,
E. J. ANDERSON,	JOHN M. STOREY,
JOHN G. HITCHCOCK,	J. B. DICKINSON,
E. D. BABCOCK,	J. SELIGMAN,
PETER V. KING,	AUG. B. THEIBOTT,
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON,	DAVID E. TURNER,
E. L. BOUTH,	W. A. KETELTAS,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	A. E. FROTHINGHAM,
E. H. MUNSELL,	J. NELSON TAPPAN,
ANDREW V. STOUT,	WM. BELL.
EDWARD WILLETS,	

F. S. LATHROP, President.
JNO. S. TAPPAN, Vice-President.
FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties.

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 30 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

TRENTON IRON CO. STOCK BOUGHT. Dubuque and Sioux City Preferred Stock, do. Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Stock do. Housatonic Railroad Co. Stock for sale. Also, stock of the American Coal Co. GEO. K. SISTARE, 27 William-st., room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF 1862.
THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1862			$4,[illegible]
Received for Premiums during the year 1862		$[illegible]	
Received for Interest during the year 1862		[illegible]	
Received for Annuity Bonds during the year 1862		1,[illegible]	
Total receipts for 1862		$1,[illegible]	
Paid Claims by Death	$[illegible]		
Paid Policies Purchased	[illegible]		
Paid Salaries, Taxes, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, &c.	[illegible]		
Paid Commissions to Agents	[illegible]		
Paid Physicians Fees	[illegible]		
Paid Sanitary Commission and Volunteer Aid Fund	[illegible]		
Paid Annuities	[illegible]		
Paid Dividends	[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1863			$4,[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$[illegible]	
United States Securities	[illegible]	
Bonds of the State of N. Jersey	[illegible]	
Bonds of the Cities of Albany, Troy, Brooklyn, New-York, Newark, Elizabeth and Union County, N. J.	[illegible]	
Real Estate	[illegible]	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	2,[illegible]	
Premium Notes—Loans on Policies in force, drawing six per cent. interest	1,[illegible]	
Loans on Scrip	[illegible]	
Annuity Bond, State of Massachusetts	[illegible]	
Premiums in course of transmission from Agents	[illegible]	$4,[illegible]

The Directors have from the surplus declared a DIVIDEND of 45 PER CENT., and a SPECIAL DIVIDEND of 5 PER CENT. (making 50 per cent.) on the premiums paid at the table rates, to all Policies in force issued prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and also the same dividends to all Policies terminated by death, the premiums on which were paid in 1861. To the Policies in force, Scrip will be issued in all cases in which the premiums have been paid in cash; if there is an indebtedness to the Company, the amount will be credited. To those terminated by death, a certificate will be issued.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND, declared Jan. 1, 1861.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

LEWIS C. GROVER,	JOHN R. WEEKS,
HENRY McFARLAN,	NEHEMIAH PERRY,
CHAS. C. MACKNET,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
A. S. SNELLING,	JOSIAH O. LOW,
RANDALL H. GREENE,	JOSEPH A. HALSEY,
J. H. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. C. MILLER,
EDW. A. STRONG, Sec.,	LEWIS C. GROVER, Pres.,
JOS. P. BRADLEY,	BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice-President.

Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M. D.,
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D.,
GABRIEL GRANT, M. D.,
} Medical Advisers.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, WITHOUT CHARGE, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned Agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock P. M.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Etna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington,	Union.

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 28 Wall-st.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. M. GALLAUDET, 3 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 46 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April [illegible], that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., pay at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 100 to 129, inclusive, and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Wednesday of February, A. D. 1863. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 16th day of February, and remain closed until the 26th of February thereafter.
A. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING,	J. H. TOBIN,
GEO. W. POWERS,	BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT,	OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL E. FOSTER,	MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS,	EDWARD A. BIBBY,
FRED. C. OAKLEY,	ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
F. J. HOSFORD,	JOSEPH F. SANXAY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, on the 2d February, the following named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

JOHN CASTREE,	HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
DAVID R. MOSES,	ISAAC ODELL,
WILLIAM RADFORD,	WM. THOMPSON,
HENRY J. HART,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN ROMER,	JOHN T. WILSON.
VAND. L. BUXTON,	

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 3d February, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously re-elected President.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fall due on the 1st day of March inst., are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1 proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE Capital Stock of the "Globe Fire Insurance Company," of this City, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 2, at the office of the Company, corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts., under the Globe Bank.

An installment of ten (10) per cent. is payable at the time of subscribing.
D. R. MARTIN,
WM. H. SKIDMORE,
LEONARD KIRBY,
} Commissioners.

OFFICE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO., DAYTON, Jan. 30, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Company will repurchase thirty-six of their 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, Nos. 801 to 836 inclusive, at 95 per cent. of their par value, as per contract made with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co., dated Feb. 8, 1860, if presented at the Banking House of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, within sixty days from date hereof.
PRESERVED SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, 10th inst. Poll will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will pay their First Mortgage Bonds in full, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 10, 1863, at which time interest on said bonds will cease.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 25 Exchange-place.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (Reorganized) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE COUPONS SECURED BY THE FIRST mortgage of this Company for $3,500,000, and due the 1st of February, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., in New-York.
W. [illegible] WATSON, [illegible].

COLLECTION AGENCY.—PROMPT RETURNS.—Reference to parties of the highest respectability, by whom at present employed. Address C. P., No. 68 West 20th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 170 Broadway.

This Company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to those entitled to participate, payable on the 7th day of February next. Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the Scrip of 1861, and a cash dividend to stockholders of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. All free from Government tax.
LIVINGSTON SALTERLEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASURER be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the [illegible] day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the [illegible] day of February.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock on Monday, [illegible], and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, JAN. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, (free from Government tax,) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Feb. 3, inclusive.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE OCEAN BANK HAS THIS day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February. By order of the Board.
CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST., Jan. [illegible], 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. By order.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th proximo.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 2 proximo, free of Government tax.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 10. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 2. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1 of May Term, 1860.

IN EQUITY.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. Thomas G. Chase.—And now, to wit, this fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, this cause came on for final hearing, on bill, answer, replication, exhibits and proofs, and the counsel for the parties being heard, it is considered, adjudged and decreed, that the patent granted to George Thompson on the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and reissued on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and that the complainant thereby and by the assignment in the bill set forth are vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as therein claimed, and that the defendant has disturbed, violated and infringed upon the exclusive rights of the said complainant in said bill set forth, and further, that the use of the invention set forth in the schedules annexed to letters patent of the United States granted to said defendant on the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and additional improvement thereby, dated December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, is an infringement and violation of the exclusive rights of the complainant in said bill set forth.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the complainant recover of the said defendant the profits and gain made and received in consequence of the infringements and violations of the exclusive rights of the complainant, together with the cost of suit. And it is further ordered and judged and decreed, that a writ of perpetual injunction be issued in this cause forthwith, pursuant to the prayer of said bill, enjoining and restraining the said defendant, his agents or servants, from any further construction, manufacture, sale or use, in any way or manner whatsoever of the said invention, and from making, using, selling, sale or use, of the article manufactured by the defendant under the name of "Professor Chase's Patent Lye," or of the said article under any other name, and from any other use, in any way, of the invention and improvements mentioned and described in the said recited letters patent, granted and reissued to said George Thompson, and set forth in said bill during the term of said letters patent.

(Signed) R. C. GRIER, Circuit Judge.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.—I, Henry Sproul, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the final decree made in the foregoing cause.

[SEAL]

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1863.
(Signed) H. SPROUL, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth-avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street. Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (78th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, their nostrums and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his Work.—Courier des Etats Unis, Gazette de Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Leight-st. [illegible] the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, [illegible] syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. [illegible] Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. [illegible] Drs. Ward and Powers [illegible] Send for a circular. To Ladies—Dr. Powers' Female Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 12 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most desirable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. [illegible] can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st. [illegible] Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, [illegible] Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. [illegible] addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Leight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR [illegible] Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence [illegible] Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Leight-st., New-York. [illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, [illegible] with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Leight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 12 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. [illegible]

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than [illegible] His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases [illegible] effects of mercury, but removes the peculiarly valuable [illegible] that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. [illegible]

COAL, &c.

FOREIGN GAS AND STEAM COALS.

NOW IN PORT AND FOR SALE.
300 tons "Kirklees Hall" Gas Cannel.
300 tons Pensley Green Gas Cannel.
[illegible]
Also to arrive:
300 tons best House Cannel.
300 tons best House Orrel.
450 tons [illegible] for Smithing purposes.
250 tons [illegible] Gas Coal.
[illegible] Wall-st.

$6 [illegible] 2,000 white ash [illegible] CHAS. E. HOL[illegible] Union-[illegible]

RED ASH, [illegible] RED ASH [illegible] Liverpool Orrel of the [illegible] All at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good will and lease of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; cash purchaser preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. [illegible] W. DUNNING.

HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE.—A FIRST-class village practice, less than thirty-five miles from New-York, is offered to a suitable physician, who will purchase the present incumbent's cash house furniture, medicines, instruments, library, cabinet, &c., valued at $1,300. For particulars inquire of J. H. WARD, M. D., No. 28 West 23d-st., New-York.

$3,000 TO $4,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS amount is wanted, to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, where, to the right man, a profitable investment will be guaranteed. For particulars apply to B. C. WELLS, No. 30 Dey-st.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—CASH PAYING BUSI-ness for sale, or partner taken; in health and business in another city the cause; [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $10,000, to carry on a profitable manufacture. For information, address Box No. 1,623 New-York Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 429 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 29, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city:

10,000 Axes.
10,000 Axe-handles.
10,000 Hatchets.
10,000 [illegible] handles.
[illegible]
[illegible] India rubber blankets.
[illegible] drum-heads, batter.
5,000 drum-heads, snare.
5,000 [illegible]
40 Infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for [illegible] Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PRO-posals for Machinery," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the following articles of Machinery, viz.:

One double-geared Slide Lathe, to swing 36 inches diameter; bed-plate to turn 18 feet; compound rest for boring and turning cones; change wheels for screw cutting; dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end; two face plates, and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete, and to furnish wheels for cutting screw 8, 10 and 11-inch guns.

One double-geared Slide Lathe, to swing 30 inches diameter, bed-plate to turn 14 feet, compound rest for boring and turning cones, change-wheels for screw cutting, dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end, two face-plates and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete, and to furnish wheels for cutting screw 8, 10 and 11-inch guns.

Two double-geared Slide Lathes, to swing 18 inches diameter, bed-plate to turn 8 feet, compound rest for boring and turning cones, change-wheels for screw cutting, dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end, two face-plates, and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete.

One double-geared column Drilling Machine, with adjustable table so arranged that any part of the table can be brought under the drill, to take in work four feet high, to bore holes up to 12 inches in diameter, with adjustable self-acting feeding motion and overhead driving motion complete.

One Stationary Engine (horizontal) of 11-inch cylinder —3 feet stroke.

One Planing Machine to plane 8 feet; to be 30 inches high and 30 inches wide, and overhead driving motion complete.

Bids will be required for each article separately, not separating component parts, and the awards will be made to the lowest bidder, in the manner prescribed by law.

They are to be put up in their proper places by the seller, who must guaranty that they will run smoothly and perform the work expected of them for thirty days, before they can be received and paid for.

If the engine or any of the machines fail in their working, or break down within the time above specified, they are to be removed entirely at the cost of the seller.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.

Any additional information required can be obtained at the Ordnance Office at the Navy Yard.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PRO-posals for Iron," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 6th day of February, at 12 o'clock, for
39,300 pounds of Round Iron.
28,300 pounds of Flat Iron.
5,850 pounds of Thimble Iron.
[illegible]

To be of the best American Ulster Iron, and of assorted sizes, to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, free of all expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. Further particulars may be ascertained upon application to this office.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 32 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower.

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.— Dated Street Department, Jan. 22, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE, Between the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

Second—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of March, 1863.

Third—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. Excepting therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues. And

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1863.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—CHARLES P. CASSIDY, Plaintiff, against HENRY EVANS, JAMES FREELAND, JAMES W. DUNLOP and CORNELIUS V. R. GOODYEAR, as well individually as Executors of the Trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Sheldon, deceased, Edward A. Sheldon, and Augusta Sheldon, his wife, Henry Sheldon, [illegible] Sheldon, John Sheldon, Sidney Sheldon, Alexander Smith, and Susannah Smith his wife, Ann Caroline Van Baun, Frances Mitchell, Henry Sheldon Mitchell, [illegible] Sheldon, — Sheldon, and — Sheldon, (the three defendants lastly mentioned being infant children of [illegible] Sheldon, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) and the said James Freeland as Committee of the person and estate of said Edward A. Sheldon, a lunatic, — Sheldon, — Sheldon, — Sheldon, — Sheldon, — Sheldon and — Sheldon, (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Edward H. Sheldon, and the Christian name of each being unknown to plaintiff,) [illegible] George — William — [illegible] and Helen — (the six defendants lastly mentioned being children of Maria, a deceased sister of said testator, Henry Sheldon, the names of said six children, and the surname of said Maria, being unknown to plaintiff,) defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed on the [illegible] day of [illegible], in the office of the Clerk of the County of [illegible], and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., [illegible] Building, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, [illegible]
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his place of business, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated Dec. [illegible], 1862.
JOHN A. GLOVER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of [illegible], No. [illegible] West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, [illegible]
JAMES HEALEY, Executor.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SET OF MARINE RAIL-way castings, for hauling out vessels, nearly new and [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodation, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SAGEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA DINSMORE, CAPT. A. M. SMITH.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship AMERICA or ILLINOIS will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. Burton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 24 of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL, is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 22 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Feb. 14
ETNA	Saturday	Feb. 21

And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-ship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M., for BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For the first cabin, $110; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAM-ships MELITA, 1,600 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,200 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.

The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

Price of first cabin passage $50.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2, SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 323 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISH-ed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 13, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 8.11, [illegible]

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 9½, [illegible]

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 12 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Sup't.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862. [illegible]

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. [illegible] leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9:45 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. [illegible]

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M. for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at [illegible] A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:53 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.

[illegible] A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

[illegible] A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Trains of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

8 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL-BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave [illegible]

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and [illegible]	[illegible] A. M. and 3:57
3:15 and 5 P. M.	and 5:25 P. M. (Sundays
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	included,) 10:37 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JER-SEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Suffern at 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. For Piermont [illegible] P. M. and 5.15 P. M., on Mondays 6.45 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer leaves Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

VESPRES.

Director .... J. GRAU

TO-DAY positively LAST NIGHT but one of the Opera.

TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 4, revival of Verdi's famous opera, THE SICILLIAN VESPRES.

With its numerous mise en scene.

Mme. LORINI	as the	Duchess Elena
Brignoli	Arrigo	Manfort
Susini	John of Procida	Vangotard

Conductor and Musical Director .... Signor MUZIO

Mr. Grau regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th of February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6—Grand Gala Night.

Mozart's Immortal Masterwork, DON GIOVANNI, (Don Juan,) With an immense cast.

This will be positively the last Opera night of the present season.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPERA MATINEE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12½ o'clock.

Doors open at 11½.

LAST GRAND MATINEE.

Sale of tickets will commence to-day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

The celebrated HAVANA OPERA COMPANY, Under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, Will commence a short season of Italian Opera ON MARCH 2.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1863. LUCIE DIDIER.

Drama, in 3 acts, by MM. Leon Battu and Jaime fils. Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for subscription and reserved seats.

H. DARDONVILLE, No. 653 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.—MR. JOHN P. COOKE, (FOR-merly musical director of Burton's, the Broadway and Wallack's Theatres, and late of Niblo's Garden,) respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that his first concert in America will take place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when the following artists have, in the kindest manner, volunteered to assist: Miss Marie Brainerd, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Couldock, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. J. N. Pattison, Prof. Eben, Mr. F. Lecech, Mr. Theo. Eisfeld, Mr. G. F. Bristow, Mr. H. C. Timm, Dr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. Joseph Noll, and a full orchestra, comprising the leading instrumentalists in the City. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of performance.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI.—THE GREAT Original Panorama, with the new one of THE WAR, at the Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway, every EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3. Tickets, 25c. Children, 15c.

FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE FURNISH-ING fund of the New Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be held in Philip's Hall, No. 800 7th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., (Broadway-square,) THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1863. Admittance 10 cents. Refreshments extra.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼, begins at 8, and over before 11 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,

In compliance with numerous requests and letters received for its repetition, will be acted (tenth time here,) Holcroft's great play of THE ROAD TO RUIN.

With the following attractive distribution of the establishment:

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Harry Dornton
Mr. John Gilbert	as	Old Dornton
Mr. Charles Fisher	as	Goldfinch
Mr. John Sefton	as	Mr. Silky
Mr. G. Holland	as	Mr. Sulky
Mr. Reynolds	as	Mr. Milford
Mr. Young	as	Jacob
Mr. Moore	as	Williams
Mr. Browne	as	Smith
Mr. Parsloe	as	Tennis Marker
Mr. Turner	as	Footman
Mr. Parkes	as	Hatter
Miss Mary Gannon	as	Sophia
Mrs. Vernon	as	Widow Warren
Mrs. John Sefton	as	Jenny

THURSDAY—Fifteenth and last night of the new Comedy, BOSOM FRIENDS.

FRIDAY, third time this season of Bulwer's great play of the LADY OF LYONS.

SATURDAY, Morton's very attractive standard comedy, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

MONDAY—Eighth and last time for the present of A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

TUESDAY, first time here, will be produced the charming comedy, HENRIETTE, translated from the French and adapted to the American stage, by the late G. W. Wilkins, Esq.

MARRIED LIFE is in rehearsal.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.

To be repeated—"Pauline," "Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" and "The School for Scandal."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress .... Miss Laura Keene

Doors open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock.

Fifth week of the engagement of MRS. JOHN WOOD, MRS. JOHN WOOD, QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG, Who will appear as PAUL, THE PET. PAUL, THE PET. SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER. RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE. FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

MRS. JOHN WOOD .... as .... PAUL, the Pet.

With an excellent cast of character.

REGULAR FIX.

Mr. Stuart Robson as Hugh de Brass; Mr. Daly as Charles Surplus; J. H. Stodart as Mr. Surplus; Miss Ione Burke as Matilda Jane; Miss Nickinson as Emily; Mrs. A. Hind, as Deborah.

Great preparations are being made for the production on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 9, Of a new version of Planche's fairy extravaganza, FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

By the additions to and alterations of which MRS. JOHN WOOD will have a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece, all the admirable language and situations of which have been scrupulously retained as far as possible.

New music has been arranged expressly by Mr. J. G. MAEDER; also a new Overture by Mr. THOMAS BAKER. New and gorgeous Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Properties, prepared at great cost, and the complete of the piece.

MR. WALCOT, Sen., will make his first appearance in fifteen months; while to complete the attractions, THE ARAB GIANT, Mr. GOSHAN, is engaged, and will sustain a speaking part.

SEATS CAN BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.

THIRD WEEK of the triumphantly successful engagement of THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, MISS BATEMAN, whose impressive, natural and pathetic rendition of the JEWISH MAIDEN has created the most profound dramatic sensation, and attracted a series of the most crowded and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, and every evening this week, will be presented the beautiful romantic play entitled LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn. Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Characteristic Dances and Appointments by Messrs. Phillips and Wallis.

LEAH, the Jewess .... MISS BATEMAN

And an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett, and the admirable chorus.

This interesting play combines the sweet simplicity of a fireside story, with a fierce and startling portrayal of the wildest and deepest of all human passions.

LOVE TURNED TO HATE.

The performances will conclude at 10½ precisely, affording ample time for obtaining cars, stages, &c.

In consequence of the GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

WINTER GARDEN.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK of THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS, and the great character actor, MR. C. W. COULDOCK.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, Will be presented, for the third time in New-York, a new drama, entitled THE ADVOCATE'S LAST CAUSE.

In which Mr. C. W. COULDOCK will sustain his original role of Monsieur De Vernot; Madame La Rose, MISS COULDOCK.

After which the grand ballet, LA FLOR DE SEVILLA, In which the beautiful Cubas will appear, sustained by Sig. Ximenes and a full Corps de Ballet. To be followed by a new drama, also presented for the 3d time, entitled ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

Penholder .... Mr. C. W. Couldock
Constance .... Miss Couldock

To conclude, by special desire, with the second act of the military drama, THE FRENCH SPY.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

MONDAY, Feb. 9, EDWIN BOOTH.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NOW OR NEVER!

THE GREAT WEDDING

Positively takes place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when MISS LAVINIA WARREN will be MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB.

After which she will never be exhibited. Consequently ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE remain for the public to pay court to the magnificent LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY.

SO SMALL! SO BEAUTIFUL! SUCH AN ELEGANT FORM! SO SWEET!! SO AMIABLE!! COME, THEN, NOW, ONE AND ALL, LADIES, CHILDREN, FAMILIES, and see this charming little wonder. She appears in A NEW AND SPLENDID DRESS EVERY DAY, IN HER ELEGANT JEWELRY AND DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RING, which she kindly shows to her visitors.

She is to be seen every Day and Evening this week, and ONLY THIS WEEK.

From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

HER MORNING LEVEES, FROM 10 TILL 12, are much less crowded, and more comfortable for LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,

and as the Manager is determined to accommodate every visitor to the fullest extent—to have every one see all the attractions of the Museum, has made arrangements to GIVE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK, EVERY AFTERNOON AT 1½ AND 3 O'CLOCK, AND EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK, and if necessary to accommodate all visitors, EVERY HOUR DAY AND EVENING, at each of which performances will be produced THE ELEGANT DOMESTIC DRAMA, THE CROSS OF GOLD; OR, THERESA'S VOW.

MISS WARREN Will be introduced to the audience on the stage between the acts of the Drama at each performance, where every visitor has an excellent opportunity to see her. She will also be seen ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL of the Museum, at intervals during the day and evening.

Also, to be seen at all hours, day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAUGHTER AND MUSIC.

DR. COLTON Will give his Fifth Grand Exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4. On which occasion, TWELVE GENTLEMEN and SIX LADIES will again inhale the gas.

Dr. C. has the pleasure to announce that, for this occasion, he has engaged Grafulla's full SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, who will commence the entertainment with A GRAND CONCERT of ravishing music. Dr. C. pays this magnificent band ONE DOLLAR PER MINUTE for their performance.

Prices the same. Tickets, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Music at 7½ o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

BRASS BAND and BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE Perform at BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 3 and 4.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 59th-st. and 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILSON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF 1,200 BARRELS WHITE BEANS, CONDEMNED.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at "Tyson's" storehouse, No. 53 West-st., near Rector.

1,200 barrels White Beans, rejected and condemned.

The above have just been inspected, and will be sold as four different qualities, viz.:

No. 1. —— barrels, 1st quality.
No. 2. —— barrels, 2d quality.
No. 3. —— barrels, 3d quality.
No. 4. —— barrels, 4th quality.
Also, 29 barrels Army Bread.
1 bag Army Bread.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. Gen'l of Subsistence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

$600,000 CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

$600,000 Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company.

These Bonds are a second mortgage on 100 miles of road, and a third mortgage on 100 miles additional.

The sale is made for the purpose of retiring the first mortgage bonds of the Company, and first mortgage bonds will be received in payment for bids. When the first bonds are retired, this mortgage will be a second mortgage on the whole road, 200 miles in length.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., ancient and modern oil-paintings, embracing the works of Cipriani, W. J. Hays, Geo. Brown, Jerome Thompson, Armstrong, of Philadelphia, Tracy, Ingram, three beautiful oil-paintings by L. R. Mignot, Lilly M. Spencer, Couturier, Mossanci, and other celebrated artists.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS.—By order of the Executors of CALEB BRUSH and C. CAULDWELL, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

40 Columbia Fire Ins. Co.	20 Knickerbocker F. In. Co.
20 People's Fire Ins. Co.	40 Tradesman's Bank.
15 Howard Fire Ins. Co.	100 Market Bank.
100 Merchants' Exch. Bank.	30 N. Y. & N. H. R. Co.—genuine.
100 Butchers' & Drovers' Bk.	25 Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.
1 N. Y. Society Library.	30 Paterson & Hudson Riv. R. Co.
10 Knickerbocker F. In. Co.	10 People's Fire Ins. Co.
10 Second-av. R. Co.	
10 Continental Fire In. Co.	
30 Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.	

Catalogues at No. 51 Pine-st.

E. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 116 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK, At the Stable, No. [illegible] Grand-st., THE HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS AND RARE SPECIMENS OF IMPORTED CATTLE, belonging to the estate of THE LATE E. P. CHRISTY.

Catalogues now ready.

JAMES S. LIBBY, Collector for the Estate.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

THE ATTENTION OF MECHANICS, MER-chants and small Capitalists is called to the large sale of desirable and cheap lots and gores situated in the upper part of the City, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. For full description, see auction column. Book-maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED OR unfurnished front room, on third floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 34 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED, FOR THE ENSUING THREE months, board for a gentleman, with his wife and two daughters, in a strictly private family, in the neighborhood of between 4th and 6th avs., not higher than 20th-st. A separate table would be preferred. Address W. B. R., Box No. 184 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

HO FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—SUTLERS, PED-dlers, or others, going to this place can make money by taking a few of RITTER'S PORTABLE DESKS, which possess the qualities of Portable, Work-box, Toilet-case and Checker-board, and contain twenty articles which are useful to sailors, soldiers, miners, travelers, &c. Send for a circular, or call at WILCOX'S store, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

A. J. RIDDER, Manufacturer, Rahway, N. J.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number—you will save money.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will hold the semi-annual session, in its room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, 259 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

OPERATORS TAUGHT ON SINGER'S and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines by experienced operators. Hemming, gauging, braiding and tucking taught perfect for $1. Shirt-making and family sewing, at No. 138 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

LECTURES.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Will talk on the President's Emancipation Proclamation and the arming of black men, ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1863, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Admission 10c. Platform tickets 50c., to be had of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. Waters, No. 481 Broadway, and at the Office of the Anglo-African, No. 48 Beekman-st.

INSTRUCTION.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 166 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.

ALFRED GREENLEAF, EDWARD E. BRADBURY, Principals.

A new quarter in this School is now commencing with every desirable educational facility. Tuition, $6 to $25.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1863.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 20 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 210 Fourth-st., Washington-square (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors) with twelve assistants, prepares pupils (day and boarding) of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address C. W. CLARKE, No. 210 4th-st.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITH-METIC AND WRITING.—The greatly-increasing patronage bestowed upon PAINE'S Institutions, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, induces him to offer instruction at still reduced prices. Ladies' private writing lessons, $2 for 20 lessons.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COM-MERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars address the Principal. ALFRED SPERRING, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 3. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will commence the second MONDAY in February. F. A. ANDREWS.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess, by a young lady, capable of teaching the English branches and Latin; also will give lessons on the piano and guitar. For information, address immediately Post-office Box No. [illegible], New-York. Best of references given.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, IN ENTERING A CAR-riage in front of Stewart's store, a lady's POCKET-BOOK, containing a roll of bills and a safe key. The above reward will be paid for the return of the whole, or $5 will be paid for the safe key, by E. F. THOMPSON, No. 30 West-street.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 2D INST., BE-tween Barnum's Museum and Bank-st., a LADY'S GOLD WATCH, (Cooper, maker,) No. 21,864. The finder will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked, by leaving it at the office of D. ROBERTS & CO., No. 11 South-st.

LOST—A BUNCH, CONTAINING ONE LARGE BRASS NIGHT KEY and two small ones, about the 10th of January, between Wall and 24th sts. The finder will receive $3 reward by leaving them with HENRY A. KERR, corner Broadway and Astor-place.

LOST—A POCKET-DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $3 will be given on returning it to G. HARGER, at the counter of the New-York Times Publication Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.

No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

BALLS.

THE LADIES' AID ASSOCIATION FOR the benefit of the German Hospital, will give their THIRD ANNUAL BALL on the [illegible], at Irving Hall.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,

No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New-York.

The subscriber, having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm was dissolved on the 28th of January,) and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, EDWARD G. BRADBURY, in the said firm, is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes.

Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, and having a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, he is enabled to manufacture Piano-Fortes of unequaled tone and durability.

A fine assortment of elegant instruments now on hand and for sale at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London. "For powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellence of workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos." There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says: "Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-Fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,

PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially recommended by G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Thalberg, Morgan, Cutler, Wels, Wollenhaupt, Wolfsohn, Mosenthal, Mason, Zundel, Hagen, W. A. King, and nearly every other of the most distinguished organists, as "the best instruments of their class." Prices, $60 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS' STOCK COMPANY, NO. 88 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE of Piano Fortes, for the hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 736 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

SOPRANO SINGER—WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a Presbyterian Church; must be first-class; no others need apply; salary about $300. Address, MUSIC, Station D, Bible House.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE DAMASKS—LINEN SHEETINGS— NAPKINS, AT RETAIL.

NEW GOODS.

Linen Sheetings, Linen Pillow-Casings—every width.

Table Damasks.

Napkins. Doilies.

Table Cloths. Damask Doylies.

All sizes and patterns. White Goods.

Printed and Embroidered Table and Piano Covers. New and Rich Designs.

And a very superior quality of SHIRTING LINEN, manufactured for our own trade exclusively.

We will also exhibit our superb large stock of UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE and CURTAIN GOODS.

PATON & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the recent advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Her stock consists of $1 new shaped skirts, best steel, 40 cents; also, misses' corsets and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 180 and 182 Broadway, near 10th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE HAS REMOVED TO EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, near 13th-st., second floor, and will be opened on THURSDAY, the 5th, for business, with a full stock of India, Japanese, Chinese and American Indian goods, and a new assortment of French fans.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. [illegible] East Fifteenth-st., N. Y. Cut this out—it is the only mantel for [illegible]

OUR FUTURE.

EXTENSIVE COLUMBIA SCAFFOLD

Wendell Phillips Points it Before an Immense Brooklyn Audience.

Abraham Lincoln a Mosaic President.

Or What the President in the Result.

THIS CONTINENT IS OURS.

THE SECRET IS TO SAVE THE REPUBLIC.

Popular Sentiment Indicates Butler for New-Orleans and Fremont for Newbern.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

A full house and Wendell Phillips have been seen and heard together for so many years, that a moderate assemblage at any place where he had been announced to speak, would be matter of surprise, and would warrant a lengthy notice. But the audience last evening at Plymouth Church was not a moderate one in any sense. The church was literally crammed, at 7 o'clock, although it had been advertised that the proceedings would not be commenced until 8 o'clock, and all seemed to know that fact, for it was not until the hour hand upon the dial had reached the then most interesting figure upon the dial's face, that the slightest impatience was shown, and that was answered immediately by a voluntary on the organ, followed by the singing of a hymn to Liberty, written by Mr. THEODORE TILTON, and which was earnestly and heartily appreciated. The singing of the hymn concluded, Mr. PHILLIPS appeared upon the platform, accompanied by Mr. TILTON. As soon as the presence of Mr. PHILLIPS was known to the assemblage, he was long and rapturously applauded. When the general enthusiastic demonstrations had partially subsided, Mr. TILTON came forward and spoke substantially as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. TILTON.

He said he had been requested by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, to say that it had been his intention to be upon the platform that evening to introduce his friend. But he had been debarred that privilege by engagements, partially caused by the decease of his lamented father. Under such circumstances, he had delegated him (Mr. T.) to welcome his friend to the platform of Plymouth Church, and introduce him to his audience; and in doing so, he felt sure that there was no frequenter of Plymouth Church, or other friend of the broadest humanity, who would not welcome to the forum of free-speech, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. PHILLIPS was then introduced amid renewed applause, and proceeded to speak as follows of "Our Future:"

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is indeed the third time that I have had the pleasure of standing on this platform, and this is the first time that I can say, to my great delight, that in coming here this evening I was exchanging pulpits with Mr. BEECHER, [laughter,] for he speaks to-night in Boston, from the Music Hall platform—where I am sometimes found—to a crowd, if possible, larger than you give me to-night.

You recollect when I first had the pleasure of standing here. It was when a New-York mob had driven me from the Tabernacle, and when there was neither law nor order enough in that City to permit an Anti-Slavery voice to be heard. It was then that your Foster said that if New-York was overawed by the mob, Brooklyn was yet open for free speech, and that here it should be defended. [Applause.] The second time that I stood here was nigh three years ago, when I spoke to you in relation to JOHN BROWN, then in a Virginia jail. How great the result of that idea which he pressed upon the country! Do you know with what poetic justice Providence treats that very town where he lay in jail when I spoke to you before? The very man who went down from Philadelphia to bring his body back to his and relatives—journeyed every mile of the road, his life threatened, the bullets whistling around his head—that very man, for eighteen ten months is Brigadier-General in command of the town of Charlestown and Harper's Ferry. [Applause.] By order of his superior officers, he had the satisfaction of leading it his duty, with his own right hand, to put the torch to that very hotel into which he had been followed with insult and contumely, as the friend of JOHN BROWN; and when his brigade was under orders to destroy all the buildings of that neighborhood, with reverential care he bade the soldiers stop to spare that engine-house instance sheltered the old hero. [Applause.] I do not know any history more perfectly poetic than of that single fact happens given us in three short years. HUNTER TOMPKINS, the friend of JOHN BROWN, who went there armed with his life in his right hand, commands, and his will to lose; his sword the platform of terror, and his order the town is destroyed, with the single exception of that hall, which JOHN BROWN's presence has hallowed sacredness.

Now, the whole history of the country is in that single instance—wrapped up in it is the struggle which we have here to-night to talk about. I take it upon to you about our future. Firstly, it is fair to say that every one of you believes that he will see the disagreeable—I mean, fiscal, private, vast interests—the struggle will with century crashing and jostling against each other. In the kaleidoscope of the future no man can foretell a certain picture. We can only speculate behind the particular working out of the problem. We will duty to-night for the moment what seems to be the duty of good citizens in bringing the country against and safest out of the struggle. I think if there are any ideas, fundamental, practical, indescribable—part and parcel of the American mind—they are those I have had speech to every subject—unfettered liberty of thought and utterance everywhere, and on every topic. That is the fundamental ideal of American civilization, and next to that, almost as fundamental, is that other element of our national character, the certainty that the government belongs to us. [Applause.] That civilization is the working out of the most unfettered individuality consistent with comfort, and the quite great air by Providence for the working out of the problem is the American Continent. [Applause.] I believe these ideas make as much the real core of the heart of the man of Louisiana, as they do of Massachusetts, whether he is aware of it or not. Now with such a national character, but one interest possible, and that is the interest of freedom—the future of Union. [Applause.] No other great quiet have awaite us. Everything this side of that is struggle—is either war or near door to it. I believe we never shall reach peace—the country will never settle down to its normal level, until it has reached absolute freedom and entire union from the Lakes to the Gulf. Now some men see one thing, and advise one thing, and others advise the contrary. Some men speak of separation as a path to that result. Some men speak of the Proclamation of the President; others fear submission to the slave power. The Republican ideal is Union on one Anti-Slavery basis. The Democratic ideal is Union on any basis whatever; the reconstruction of the Southern States, conventions—a early blunder—Come in, on the matter what terms you will. My belief is that all that is only another name for war more or less [illegible] Everybody has been hoping, I suppose, that the Proclamation would be a true sense [illegible] but it was all the same [illegible] hated the Southerner, as long as the Union was [illegible] [Laughter.] Jefferson Davis knew perfectly well that there is but one master-stroke for a Confederacy based on Slavery, and that is treachery in New-England, but he knows that that stroke never come. He may "leave New-England out in the cold," but in the cold she still stands, [laughter and applause,] and as long as she chooses to do so, New-Orleans to-day is in sympathy with New-York. She knows it is her fate [illegible] It is not a war of sections. It is a war of Democracy only when sections arranged the other, and not before. Peace comes when [illegible] the heirs, and not before. Now, I would accept anything on an Anti-Slavery basis. I would accept compromise. I would accept Union. I would accept peace, on any the whole Confederate debt at par on an Anti-Slavery basis. On that basis I have invoked the hard-gun of National endeavor. I have invoked the gratitude of the country. I have [illegible] I will [illegible] on that basis. And until I reach that, no old country of freedom, no legacy of enlightenment, are in for the war. The South knows it, and if the North doesn't know it now, it will learn it in the course of a year or two. [Laughter.] These events of the day, what do they mean? They mean the irretrievable end of our institutions, which are stronger than any individual. That undercurrent which is bearing us on, and has borne us on for the last thirty years. It is an undercurrent to which we contribute, but which we have never controlled—inherent in free speech and in free thought. It is free speech a reality—no Wall-street Bank—no National patronage. Do you remember the lavish behest of the young man who went out to seek his fortune, and some fairy gave him a mill by which, when he entered into trade, he could procure any kind of product he wanted. He had only to wind it up, and pronounce the charm.

Grind mill—grind I say—
Grind I say—grind away.

Instantly—whether he asked silk or wool, cotton or bricks, he had them. So he fixed up his large warehouse, and commenced business in the far South, or the South, where such things occur. His neighbors watched the process, and stole the mill. You recollect this is the way the legend accounts for the saltness of the sea. The man got the stolen mill on board ship and weighed anchor, designing to carry the prize to some other land. He wanted salt, wound up the mill, pronounced the charmed words, and the mill ground out salt. It ground and ground; but he had forgotten to learn the counter-charm to stop the mill—so it covered the ship with salt. It sank the ship, and then sailed the whole sea, and is grinding yet. [Laughter and applause.] New, free labor is that mill. [Roars of laughter.] It began to grind when the Puritans landed at Plymouth Rock. It ground out Massachusetts. [Applause.] It ground out the Revolution. It ground out the Declaration of Independence. It ground out the Constitution. It ground out the Missouri agitation, that nearly broke the nation in halves. It ground out Kansas. It ground out Sumter. It ground out PRESIDENT'S Proclamation on the raising of Missouri. [Applause.] It ground out ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the first day of January. [Applause.] He meant to stop the salt in the beginning, but it will sink the nation with the saltness of the Proclamation that covers the continent. [Applause.] He cannot stop it. It is grinding to-day. [Applause.] It will grind forever, and Rev. DAVID KNOWS, and the whole South knows, that it will grind out their nation—making a bondage and aristocracy impossible in the future of things. [Applause.] Now it is between the inherent and uncontrollable elements that the war goes on to-day.

The question with us is: What is to be the fate of this generation? Are we to believe, with Senator LANE, of Kansas, that if the North is defeated in this individual fight, that we must write on her tombstone, "Killed by West Point?" or is there behind this routine something, so that we shall find the sky all bright and the clouds all gilded? Practically, where are the dangers? Well, it seems that the dangers are there. There lay before us two nations, the North and the South, geographically for a moment. At the North is the Democratic party raising its head, and by the Democratic party I mean everything that wishes to settle this question without cleaning out Slavery. [Applause.] Everything opposed to peace on an Anti-Slavery basis I include in my word Democrat. Now, what does this party mean to do? On the 4th of March, when this present Republican Congress ceases to exist—if not sooner called together by the President, and exerting the moral weight of the existence of such a legislative body of the Government—it means by the Supreme Court, which nobody is certain that he can trust to create a case to carry before that bench as they did the Dred Scott case. They expect an adverse decision, and upon the announcement of that decision they mean to throw the Judiciary across the path of the Executive, and say to the people that the Proclamation of the President conflicts with the Constitution. They may disarm the whole military movement, and the North may be put back, and also the preparations and purposes of the Republican Party—to prepare the way for a remonstrance, then for a convention, then for the admission of the rebel States into that convention, and then *carte blanche* for reconstruction on the basis of submission for a while to the old Slave power and the Constitution of '87. Now any man who knows the purpose of his party cannot doubt that what I have sketched in those few sentences is a fair view of the programme which they wish to carry out. Whether there will be an actual outbreak, and a combination of States against the National Government; whether there will be an effort to carry out the programme I have indicated, as I have indicated is the purpose of the party—this is the dark cloud before us. The reaction is not strong in its own strength—not because in the hearts of the people that is any basis for such a reaction, but because the Administration has given to its own party nothing to eat, [laughter and applause,] nothing to live upon. [laughter,] no military success, no consumption of power in the rebel States, no military activity, and, until the 1st of January last, not even a principle to swear by. [Applause.] The Republican Party has been defeated in the struggle simply because they had no means of replying to the bitter and relentless discouragements of their neighbors, in the elections of last Fall. I say this is the dark cloud in the sky before us.

Well, what is the bright section? The bright section is most in the policy—most as it is—of the Administration. I came from Washington recently, and I cannot say hardly whether I am encouraged or discouraged. I cannot say we have not armies enough. The fault is not there. I think we have men enough, if we find leaders, as LOVEJOY said in his last poem:

"Not men, but men, 'tis thus we fill,
Weak plants grow weaker by the lengthening,
What use to adding to the tall,
When 'tis the hand that holds the strengthening?"

That is exactly what we need—less Cabinet Presidents. Now, I find by Cabinet in Washington, and except the President, I find few honest men. But I will tell you what I think he was made of. He has sat for thirty years in Springfield, Illinois—in the North of him was a portion of the State free, educated, and republican. To the south was Egypt—ignorant, Pro-Slavery, worse than doughface—[laughter]—Southern, servile, dark. Mr. LINCOLN has been balancing all his life between these two elements to be popular with both, and he is the result of the balance. [Laughter.] This was his education for thirty years—no other—because he lived there he could not help it. [Laughter.] He has succeeded in being the favorite of that Middle State Illinois, and the result is ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Applause.] Now there is no use in deceiving ourselves. When we take account of stock there is no use in making up the goods too high. [Laughter.] Well, how much can he be counted upon? His purpose may be good, but, in his own State he never walked a straight line. And the result was a compromise, and he was not able, in his present condition, to get out of his old habit. [Applause.] He could not have been elected if he had been a Northern man. The reason why your Senator [Mr. SUMNER] was rejected was because he was thought to be a Northern man. Was it a great mistake? Now you may question the Cabinet. Why send you Gen. STANLY in North Carolina? Oh, that was a mistake. Why leave you BANKS in New-Orleans? That was a mistake. But how happens it that there is never a mistake that leaves at the benefit of Abolition? Now, if I see a drunken man in the street, he falls invariably to the right and left. Then I know he is drunk. [Laughter.] But suppose he walks along the street, and falls always to the right side? I know he has got a brick in the right side of his hat. [Laughter.] Now, the Administration, when it makes a mistake, seems it is the interest of Slavery; it looks as if it had a brick in the south side of its hat.

We are to take, therefore, into our calculation of chances this item, that we have a President at present, so far as any probability appears, for all time; we are to have an Administration with this Southern bias. If we are saved, we are to be saved in spite of the Administration. If we are saved, I believe we shall be saved because it was not possible for ABRAHAM LINCOLN to fail, so. Now, I say it, notwithstanding I believe the honest purpose of the man. But time is our great element in this problem—time, that is harassing the South into a sunset—time, that is weakening the North into decrepitude and death—time, that is ripening the decision of Europe to put her hand into the quarrel—time, that is confirming the slave, and making him doubtful whether either side means him any advantage—time, that, as NAPOLEON said, "every hour that is an opportunity for misfortune." To be sure, the Government made a great mistake, and acknowledged it, when they sent Gen. BANKS down to New-Orleans, but what is the consequence of the mistake? They mean to send Gen. BUTLER back in sixty or ninety days. [Cheers for Gen. BUTLER.] He deserves a good cheer. He is the only General, in my mind, who has comprehended his office. From the first moment that he put on a shoulder-strap, he has been convinced of this one thing—"I am the Government, and those are traitors." [Applause.] He is the only one of our Major-Generals who, if he should die to-night, can lay it carved on his tombstone—"I am the only American who has yet cared to hang a traitor." [Great cheering.] Mr. PHILLIPS continued to eulogize Gen. BUTLER's administration of affairs at New-Orleans.

When BANKS goes in that city, he lets it to be understood that he is a gentleman, and that he is not to be [illegible] the best of Southern society. But if he comes in, he will find that Gen. BUTLER's proclamation has not the character of the whole region of Gen. BANKS, and gives no pretence to it with another. The consequence is that Gen. BUTLER is insulted in the street, and the consequence is that Gen. BANKS sends the Fifteenth New-Hampshire Regiment with four-hour granite backs, after the first day of January, to flog the slaves on the plantations of Louisiana. [Cries of "Shame, shame."] When the President said to us, "I would like to know what Madam think of my Proclamation," we said, "How will you ever know what your own General does them in the Department to which you send back. I think the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment of your own State, under Col. FAIRCHILD, has been detailed on one plantation whose master had the unconstitutional of his slaves on the 3d day of January, and sent for your own New-York boys to stand guard over the slaves that were holding out their hands for the Proclamation, and you guessed them into silence. ["Shame, shame."] Now, sixty or ninety days are to intervene before this timid, wavering, stupid General from Massachusetts is to be replaced by Gen. BUTLER—every hour golden, precious days before Republicanism deserts the Free Cause, and they are to be wasted. A very distinguished man said to me the other day, at the Adjutant-General's office, "If gold is to be put in the place of the 300,000 white soldiers who are to go on before the century of Man [illegible] [Applause.] He starts with 300,000 soldiers, and Gen. BANKS carries 50,000, and they are met and by black right hands. I consider that a great advantage. It will take a long time for the slave to be convinced of our sincerity. Great bodies, like two millions of slaves, move slowly. But the best thing that can be done is, that BUTLER, whose name is the Proclamation, who carries it wherever he goes, should be sent to that Department. We claimed of the President, in North Carolina, where Gen. STANLY blocks the progress of Government; where every free spirit in the State complains of him, and sends up his complaint to Washington, and it is not heard, that he should be removed. When we carried him the protest of Massachusetts against Gov. STANLEY, the President said, "I have not heard a word of complaint against him for four months." I took upon me the presumption to say to some forty Senators and representatives, when I met them, "Do you suppose we pay you $3,000 a year to stay here in Washington, and never tell the President the truth? How shall he live in the City of Washington and not hear the indignant protest of every lover of the Union against the man who stands in North Carolina to betray it. The President said to a friend of mine: "Why, Gov. STANLEY assured me himself that he could stand the Proclamation." The reply of my friend was: "Stand it! We don't want men that can stand it; we want men that can stand for it!" [Laughter and applause.] "Who is there to put in his place? Why, we have one in that city, the Proclamation in boots,—a man whose name is a minied one in every hovel from the Rappahannock to the Rio del Norte, and has been so since 1856—whose footsteps at Newbern would make a thrill on the continent that would be felt to New-Orleans—his name is FREMONT. [Loud cheers.] I do not care whether he is a General or not, but with such a sturdy record of Generals I think he has done as well as we have. Certainly we have nothing to boast of the way of achievements. We are so hungry in Boston that we are making a hero of a General that never did anything. [Applause and laughter.] I entered Springfield, the other day, with Gen. MCCLELLAN in the same car, and a timid friend of mine who was getting out of the cars, heard the twenty or forty cannon fired for him, said, anxiously, "I hope they won't hurt anybody." "O," said I, "McClellan guns never hurt anybody." But FREMONT's significance is not his military skill merely. I put now there is a more important problem. I tried to sketch to you the democratic danger of the North—this political plot to blockade the Government, top check its path, and to throw the law-abiding sentiment that clusters round the Supreme Court in the way of the President. How is it to be met. Not by politics. It is to be met partially by military success—that is not enough. It is to be met, in my opinion, within 90 or 100 days, by 300,000 negroes on their feet, and when that is done there is no political machinery that can put this question back. Maj. BALL, of BUTLER's Staff, says the slaves of Louisiana are in such a state that all the white men on the continent can never put them back into Slavery without drenching the whole State in blood. If that is the condition of the slaves of the South, let them above it; let them once rally under the United States banner—let them once get on their feet, a palpable, recognized force, and our future is beyond the reach of politicians. [Applause.] How can that be done the quickest? How can we assure ourselves of that result the speediest? Put BUTLER in New-Orleans, and put FREMONT at Newbern. FREMONT's name will gather more negroes under his standard in the same number of days than any other twelve men on the Continent. [Cheers.] That's no, and cheers.] That is the defence of the Government. I believe the President, in his heart, to-day doubts whether his proclamation has done more harm than good. Why does he doubt it? Because neither here at the North, nor from Congress, nor from the black has he heard any response to that proclamation. He reads the Democratic reaction as a rebuke. What you want is that such meetings as these should push your Representatives and Senators up to the duty of bearing to the President the significance, the real meaning of the events that are taking place at the South. Now, I am sorry to say, the only thing he gets is in the protests of individuals filling his private room with perpetual interviews. I said to you Senator and Representative, that is not your place to go to the President. I can go to the President, for I have no other place. One of the best representatives—a man who said if the Proclamation had not come too late he would have preserved his seat in Congress—what shall I do? I said, "Go home, assemble as many thousands as will listen to you, and tell them that if this Government is saved, it is to be saved by the masses making themselves felt to-day at Washington." How shall it be done? It is too late to make public opinion. I said to members of Congress, "Don't go to the President." If I were President of the United States and you come to me with these private remonstrances, I would send you out of the room. I would say to you, "Go into those halls." I don't want to see CHARLES SUMNER or BEN. WADE. I want to hear from the capital the voice of Ohio and Massachusetts officially. I don't want you here protesting against an administration and asking me to take individually the momentous responsibility at this hours of changing the whole personnel of the Administration. Go home to your own chambers and there spread out before the public the facts which you know. Inform and correct public opinion, taking your own share of responsibility which will upbind me in such a change." They won't do it. One of our Massachusetts papers said a few days since stories that I told of BANKS: "Nobody will believe them; it would take three such men to make anybody believe the stories. Now every one of these facts is known to the whole body of the Senate. They exist there; yet no Senator dares to take the responsibility of throwing down his gauntlet to the Secretary of State, and, in the presence of the public, demand a pilot who believes in the voyage. We have an Administration that means to hand you over to the next President elected, and let that decide the question. Judging it will be democratic, ending in a compromise, and give us back into the hands of the aristocracy of the South. We have a Senate and House of Representatives that has twenty-nine days before it, counting Sundays, that dare not put their foot down and tell what they know of the plots of the Cotton against the perpetuity of this Union and the success of this struggle. Now, I say, in such a state of things events are encouraging—men are in the field, men on their feet in New-Orleans, and North Carolina will come to life in spite of the Senate, a treacherous Administration, and a Mosaic President. [Laughter and applause.] If you have any weight, therefore, on public opinion, on the men that represent you in Congress, make them feel the pressure, and within thirty or ninety days, before that if possible, make them effect such a change in the personnel of execution of our Executive that they place us early in the Summer beyond the reach of misfortune. Gen. CUSHING, I do not believe, is in Richmond and his request. I do not believe in the possibility of the Army of the Potomac effecting a victory at Richmond. Not that I distrust Hooker; he is a brave man and he means to fight, and with that army two-thirds McClellan's, he will do all that is possible for a brave man to do; but he has an army where, as I heard from an officer yesterday from Falmouth, the twelve-pounders sink in the mud so deep that nothing but the cannon itself can be seen. Sixty-one regiments of the whole 300,000 are in hospitals. Sixty thousand bayonets and four hundred regiments, seven thousand superintendent officers, twenty discontents. While it is an army led by a man it loves, it is still a powerful and brave instrument. But Virginia is the Switzerland of the Continent—a battle-field every three miles—a range of hills streaming where HOOKER may retire five miles by five miles till he reaches Richmond—a conquest, undoubtedly, if the North persevere, but won at such a cost and with such time as to prolong unnecessary the struggle. The Richmond of this South lies in the two millions of slaves, more slowly. But the best thing that can be done is, that BUTLER, whose name is the Proclamation, who carries it wherever he goes, should be sent to that Department. We claimed of the President, in North Carolina, where Gen. STANLY blocks the progress of Government; where every free spirit in the State complains of him, and sends up his complaint to Washington, and it is not heard, that he should be removed. When we carried him the protest of Massachusetts against Gov. STANLEY, the President said, "I have not heard a word of complaint against him for four months." 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